

**AN ANALYSIS OF AUSTEN'S VIEWS OF MARRIAGE SEEN FROM
THE CHARACTERS' NEEDS AND MOTIVES IN HER MASTERPIECE
*PRIDE AND PREJUDICE***

A THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of the
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature

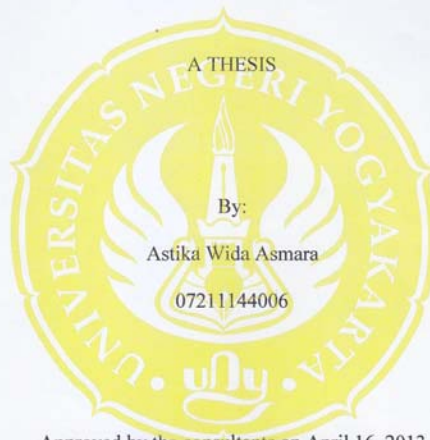


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MOTTOS

“Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler”

(Albert Einstein)

“Take time for all things: great haste makes great waste”

(Benjamin Franklin)

“Self-trust is the first secret of success”

(Ralph Waldo Emerson)

“When everything seems to be going against you, remember that the airplane takes off against the wind, not with it”

(Henry Ford)

DEDICATIONS

*I dedicate this thesis to the wonderful people in my life:
My Father Widjasmoro S.E and My Mom Jariah who are
never tired of loving, caring, supporting and praying for me*

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Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, she would gratefully accept any comments and criticisms. She hopes that this thesis can bring some contributions in Literature study.

The Researcher

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**An Analysis of Austen's Views of Marriage seen from the Characters' Needs
and Motives in her Masterpiece *Pride and Prejudice***

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are to describe the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters, to explain the motives of the characters toward marriage, and to figure out Austen's views toward marriage in *Pride and Prejudice*. Psychological approach is implemented to answer the problems of this research.

This research is a qualitative research. The object of this research is a novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice* written by Jane Austen. The researcher uses Maslow's human motivation with its need hierarchy theory to analyze the issues of Austen's views toward marriage seen from the characters' needs and motives. The data were collected through read-write technique implementing content analysis principles. The data analysis was conducted through six steps: identifying the data, reading through all the data, coding and categorizing the data, giving a description, interrelating descriptions, and interpreting the meaning of the descriptions. To obtain trustworthiness, the researcher used *triangulation* technique.

The findings of this research reveal three important points. First, the four levels of needs (physiological, safety, belongingness and love, and esteem) are all categorized as satisfied through four characters: Elizabeth, Jane, Darcy and Bingley. Meanwhile, the other four characters: Charlotte, Lydia, Collins and Wickham have not fulfilled all the four levels of needs. Second, there are four motives of the characters toward marriage which are affected by the different levels of needs that the characters have. Those motives are love, financial condition, social status and lust. The last, there are three views of Austen toward marriage from the representation of the four marriages in the novel. Those views are marriage as a complex phenomenon, marriage as a romantic phenomenon and marriage as a realistic phenomenon. Austen emphasizes that marriage is not as simple as it seems and it might arise problems if there is no mutual respect and understanding to each other. She also emphasizes that marriage should be based on mutual respect and understanding.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

From time to time the problem of marriage has been a never ending issue since it has a very close relationship to human life. Based on *The Sage Dictionary of Sociology* (2006: 182), marriage is a legally- ratified union normally of a man and a woman (although a number of societies are now being led by the logic of their commitment to human rights to introduce a marriage-like status for same-sex relationships). A marriage deals with a relationship between individuals, which is usually intimate and sexual and acknowledged in a variety of ways, depending on the culture or subculture in which it is found. It is also viewed as an institution since marriage is recognized by civil authority and/ or bound by the personal moral beliefs of the participants (Graff, 1999).

Marriage, as an institution, does not exist in exactly the same way at every time and in every culture. Marriage, like culture, has evolved in a variety of ways in order to serve human needs over time. Culture changes and varies, and so does the concept of marriage. For instance, it is different to look at marriage in the past and marriage that exists today. As the social standard toward marriage changes, the aspects dealing the consideration to get married may also change.

For instance, it is reasonable that marriages which exist today are different from those which existed in 18th or 19th century because of the difference of social background. For example, in the period around 18th and 19th centuries in

England, marriage was not merely concerning husband and wife, but it was rather related to the business of the two families which brought them together. To whom the people who got married was the important determining factor due to their financial consideration of their future lives. If a person who wanted to get married was rich, the marriage then was used as social and political tools to expand and to improve his or her business relation. On the other hand, if a person was poor, he or she might choose someone who was wealthy enough to get married in order to have a better life (Graff, 1999).

England represented an important moment in the changing attitudes toward marriage. These attitudes tend to represent the interest of the wealthy and uphold patriarchal tradition, and among the wealthy, marriage became primarily an economic orientation. In other words, it was an arranged marriage for the sake of business arrangement. The upper class at that time used marriage as one of the ways to expand his business. On the other hand, the lower class, especially women, used marriage as one of the ways to survive them from their poor condition. For women at that time, life was largely restricted to their home and family. The number and kinds of job were very limited (Sauder, 2000). Therefore, it was reasonable that they got married with men who could give them a better life and a better financial condition. Consequently, they were dependent to them.

However, today marriage orientation is largely about having happiness. It is not so much functioned as an economic orientation because people not only think about their financial condition in the future but also think about their own personal feeling which is also the important determining factor in a marriage.

Furthermore, for the women at this time, life is not restricted to home and family anymore. The number and kinds of job are available for them. They work to get financial future and to achieve their dreams. Therefore, their motive towards marriage is no longer about financial consideration, but it focuses more on beneficial relationship which is based on love.

Since marriage is the partnership of two human beings, it needs love, care, respect and acceptance to make it a mutually beneficial relationship that leads to a happy marriage. However, marriage is not as simple as it seems because it has evolved in a variety of ways in order to serve the changing of human needs. Therefore, there are some aspects besides love that can influence the condition of a marriage, such as social status, family background, religion, and financial condition.

As a matter of fact, economic or financial condition is definitely an important thing in a marriage. It is so because for some people, marriage can be one of the ways to get financial assurance viewed from material consideration. Logically, these two things, love and money would be ideal factors that lead to a successful marriage. Thus, it would be better for anyone to enter the stage of marriage if he or she will get true love and financial benefit from his or her spouse.

However, what happens in real life, including marriage, is not always based on mathematical calculations. In some cases, people can only get either love or financial benefit in their marriages. Those who only get either love or financial benefit in their marriages do not mean that they cannot get their happiness in their

marriages. Whether they get their happiness or not in their marriages depends on the individual's way of life and the situation that leads to his or her happy marriage.

Marriage is universal. However, marriage itself is different to one another. It is influenced by social background. Social background is definitely significant to people in society. It is somewhat important and it influences their lives and also their behaviours. Social background is related to the life of a society at a certain place and time showing its norms or values and also the social life both in politics and economy. Furthermore, figuring out the social background, one can identify the social position or economic status of people. Different social background affects the needs of people and directly influences their motives for their lives, including for their marriage.

According to Franken (1988: 3), motive can be defined as the desires, needs, and interests that arouse or activate an organism and direct it toward a specific goal. Therefore, motivation becomes one of the factors that influence human behavior because of those three things; desire, need and interest are the causes of human motives in doing certain behavior in their lives.

In addition, different people have different motives, and each person has different levels of motivation within. Motives range from the basic and universal and from the simple to complex (Ornstein, 1988: 453). Furthermore, when people have different social background, then they have different motives and needs which lead them to different behavior. It influences people to have different perspectives of life or purpose toward something, in this case, marriage. Such

difference affects their marriage lives whether it will be happy or unhappy depending on the perspectives from the people and the people themselves.

The issue about marriage has become the idea of all time in literature. This significant issue can be found in Austen's masterpiece *Pride and Prejudice* which was first published in 1813. It is a romantic comedy novel which captures the attention of her readers with wit, insight and various characters. Through the language and the way she expresses her thought through the characters, she shares emotion to the readers which make them keep reading and understand her beautiful and complex story around 18th and 19th centuries related with marriage, human nature and personality.

Austen is a well-known English novelist and she is one of the women writers in romantic period of English literature. Born in 1775, she published her many novels anonymously (Carter & McRae, 1995:121). Her work was not widely read until the late nineteenth century, and her fame grew from then on. She has earned her place in history as one of the most cherished writers in English literature. Her works besides *Pride and Prejudice* are *Sense and Sensibility* published in 1811, *Mansfield Park*, *Emma*, *Northanger Abbey*, and *Persuasion* all published between 1814 and 1818. They are much concerned with the themes related to the things that people deal with in daily life. Her novels also provide information on the society of her era around 18th and 19th centuries. Known for her wit and sharp insight into social conventions, her novels about love, marriage, relationship and society are more popular year after year (HarperTeen, 2009).

Pride and Prejudice, Austen's most popular novel, is basically the story of the Bennet family and the search of the Bennet's daughters for suitable husbands. It is set among the rural middle and upper classes who are landowners in the late 18th century England. In her masterpiece, Austen delivers her view of marriage in which marriage is not as simple as it seems. Thus, the meeting of the couples, the choice decision to get spouse, the mutual relationship to get a suitability, courtship and marriage are a key topic presented in the novel.

The author presents a complex portrait of various types of marriages and the reasons behind them in the novel. It is presented by the characters in the novel; they are Elizabeth and Darcy, Jane and Bingley, Lydia and Wickham, and Charlotte and Collins. Marriage has been such a great issue of human life. It is universal; however, marriage itself may be different to one another because it is influenced by social background which determines people's need, social condition and culture. Those things affect their motives toward marriage. In the novel, Austen demonstrates that every character has a different motive. In addition, different environment influences their behavior toward marriage.

The problems illustrated above are very significant to be explored because the problems are universal. Marriage has been such a fundamental human institution and many people marry for different motives which lead to have different behaviour towards marriage. The researcher believes that there is a correlation between social condition and individual's needs which affect motive toward marriage. The fact of different motives of marriages found in the novel reflects the real phenomenon in human life. Nowadays, this phenomenon still

happens in many countries. Therefore, this research is still worth discussing in order to know the important things in a marriage and to understand the nature of the marriage in different perspectives.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing Austen's views of marriage through the characters and also how various marriages with their different motivations are embodied in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. In this research, the researcher uses psychology of literature to help her analyze the author's views seen from the characters' needs and motives in the novel.

B. Research Focus

Due to its fame, the researcher analyzes one of Austen's works entitled *Pride and Prejudice*. It belongs to classic works which has some significant issues to investigate. The issues that can be found in this novel stretch from family's life, society's values and norms, wit and irony, love, courtship and marriage. However, the major theme of this novel is about love and marriage. Even though it is a novel about love and marriage, it does not merely focus on romantic and emotional problems related to marriage because it depicts the realistic and practical sides of life.

This research focuses on the analysis of an author's views about marriage in Austen's masterpiece *Pride and Prejudice*. It analyzes her views toward marriage and how it is embodied in the novel. She presents characters with different social conditions which affect their needs and influence the motives which lead to their decisions of their marriages.

Regarding this problem, the author's views are analyzed based on the needs and the motives of the characters in the novel. Motivation can be defined as the desires, needs, and interests which influence human behavior (Franken, 1988:3). In other words, behaviours are mostly affected by motives. Since motivation is related with human behaviour, then it becomes one of the subjects under the study of psychology.

Atkinson (in Minderop, 2010: 3) explains psychology as an academic and applied discipline involving the scientific study of mental processes and behavior of human life. Its relation with literature is that both are dealing with human issues as individual human beings and social beings. Both use the same foundation, that is, studying human experience. The concept of psychology in analyzing literature is called as psychology of literature. The appropriateness of psychology of literature to be used in analyzing the research problems is also based on the assumption on the correlation between psychology and literature. Therefore, the researcher employs psychology of literature to help her analyze this study because the major analysis are focused on needs and motives of the characters which influence their behaviours, particularly in selecting their partner of life in a marriage.

In addition, for the application theory the researcher uses the theory of human motivation by Abraham Maslow as one of the subjects under the study of psychology. In this case, it helps her analyze Austen's views toward marriage by figuring out the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the character in order to know the motives of each character in the novel. Through the representations of the

characters and their social condition, the researcher can find the author's way of thinking about marriage. This study also uses qualitative approach in order to make deep interpretation and analysis in conducting the study.

In the novel, Austen describes various types of marriages and the reasons behind them as well. These various kinds of marriages are influenced by their different needs related to their social background and lead them to have different motives to get married. Since marriage has a very close relationship to human life in their daily lives, figuring out the author's view of marriage and its criticism can give further understanding about the important things in marriage and how marriage should be. Therefore, such problems are still worth discussing and investigating.

There are some limitations in this research considering the wide range of the problems and the researcher's limited time and knowledge. The analysis of this research focuses on three cases. The first is the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters influencing their decisions of marriage in the novel. The second one is characters' motives toward marriage. The third is Austen's views of marriage. The views of Austen toward marriage are drawn up from the result of the marriage from each need and motivation of the characters in the novel. In analyzing the representation of various motives of marriages in the novel, the researcher focuses on the four female and the four male characters. In other words, it focuses on four couples, Elizabeth and Darcy; Jane and Bingley; Charlotte and Collins; and also Lydia and Wickham, to show the comparison of their needs and motives in the marriages. Based on the explanation above, this

research concerns in how Austen criticizes marriage through her characters' needs and motives as reflected in her novel, *Pride and Prejudice*.

C. Problem Formulation

Based on the focus of the research, the researcher formulates three questions as the problems of this research. These three questions are written as follows:

1. What are the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters in *Pride and Prejudice*?
2. What are the motives of the characters toward marriage in *Pride and Prejudice*?
3. How are Austen's views of marriage embodied in *Pride and Prejudice*?

D. Research Objectives

Based on the problem formulation above, the objectives of this research are written as follows:

1. to describe and explain the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters in *Pride and Prejudice*
2. to explain the motives of the characters toward marriage in *Pride and Prejudice*
3. to figure out how Austen's views towards marriage are embodied in *Pride and Prejudice*

E. Research Significances

Concerning the analysis of the author's views seen from the individual's needs and motives toward marriage, this research is expected to give the following contributions both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the research finding can enrich the study in literature field, especially in psychology of literature. This research also becomes a bibliographical resource or additional acknowledgement to the next relevant types of research.
2. Practically, the research finding is useful to give an authentic source of the study in literature related with psychology and to give deeper understanding for the reader about the nature of marriage and its relation with the needs and motives in different kind of angles or perspectives. Finally, it is hoped that the view of the author about marriage and its representation of various kinds of marriages in the novel can be useful as knowledge in order to know the important things in a marriage and how a marriage should be.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Description

A review of some related literature is absolutely required to support the research. It has been stated in the previous chapter that this research is aimed at analyzing Austen's views towards marriage and how it is embodied in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. In order to acquire these answers, this chapter is concerned with the theories related to the topic of the research. Therefore, this chapter describes the psychology of literature as the grand theory and the theory of human motivation by Abraham Maslow as the application theory to be used in analyzing the story. A brief explanation about the background information of the novel and the author's biographical background are also included as an attempt to understand and to get clearer information about the novel and the writer. Also, this chapter presents the previous research study as the research reference of this research. Finally, the researcher presents the framework of thinking which is used to organize the idea in analyzing the story.

1. Psychology of Literature

From the beginning of 20th century, literary theory has developed very rapidly since various theories appear such as structuralism, semiotics, sociology of literature, psychology of literature, etc. Psychology of literature is an interdisciplinary between psychology and literature (Ratna, 2008: 349). Literature

and psychology are two subjects that connect one another. According to Atkinson (in Minderop, 2010: 3), psychology comes from the Greek word *psyche*, meaning soul, and *logos* meaning science. He further explains psychology as an academic and applied discipline involving the scientific study of mental processes and behavior of human life. Psychology also refers to the application of such knowledge to various spheres of human activity, including problems of individuals' daily lives and the treatment of mental illness.

Literature itself is created by authors to be enjoyed, understood and even evaluated by society. It means that people are dealing with the characters and the characterization that exist in such works. The fictional characters portray several of attitude and behavior that connect with the psyche and psychological experience or conflicts experienced by humans in the real life (Minderop, 2010: 2).

A work of literature is in fact the expression of life through the medium of language. In a literary work, the writer tries to express the life phenomena he/she experienced, watched or observed. Then, based on his/her talent and imagination, he/she creates his/her works and the works may become valuable source for us to learn about the condition of human's life and their problems. Literature is closely related to the life of human being and it has a close relation to the study of the life of human being. In this case, psychology is one of the means that can be used to understand human being from the psychic points of view because it is the scientific study of which investigates and studies human behaviour.

Therefore, it is reasonable that psychology in literature cannot be separated. The intimate relationship between psychology in literature is that psychology in literature completes each other in understanding of human being. This may happen because the main reason of the relationship is the identical object of their study, human being. Endraswara (2008: 15) points out that basically literature and psychology can be symbiotic in their roles to life because both have a function in life. Both are dealing with human issues as individual human beings and social beings. Both use the same foundation, that is, studying human experience. Thus, psychology is considered as an important approach in literary research.

Moghaddam (2004: 505) further categorizes three major categories related to the relationship between psychology and literature. According to him, the first category on the relationship between psychology and literature lies on the psychological phenomena that occur in literary work which can be used as psychological data to help human being in having an understanding toward these psychological phenomena.

The second category is related to the fact that the great literature explores long-term processes of human life which can also be useful data for psychologists to understand human being. In addition, the function of psychology is a means to interpret literature and help humans understand the example of psychological phenomena in the literary works. The third category on the relation between these two fields is that psychology is considered to be similar to literature since they

both involve story-telling with and based on nominative system of a particular culture (Moghaddam, 2004: 505).

Psychology of literature is basically built on the basis of genesis assumptions, in relation to the origin of the literary work. It means that the psychology literature is analyzed in relation to the psyche with the psychiatric aspects of the author. It is aimed to understand the aspects of the psyche that is contained in a literary work. Through an understanding of the characters, for instance, people can understand the changes, contradictions and other deviations that occur in society, especially related to the psyche (Minderop, 2010: 54).

There are three ways to understand the relationship between psychology and literature, that is, a) to understand the elements of the author's psyche as a writer, b) to understand the elements of the psyche of the fictional characters in literary work, and c) to understand the elements of the psychological in the reader. Basically, psychology of literature gives attention to the psychiatric problems of fictional characters contained in literary work (Ratna, 2003: 343).

Minderop (2010: 55) explains that works of literature can be analyzed or explored through the psychological approach since literary works have characters that can display a variety of psychological problems though in imaginative ways. For that reason, psychology of literature research does have an important role in understanding literature.

According to Wellek and Warren (in Endraswara, 2008: 64), psychology of literature principally has four terms. The first is the psychological study of the writer as a type and as an individual; second is the study of the creative process;

third is the study of psychological types and laws present within works of literature; fourth is the study of the impact of literature upon its reader (audience psychology).

This is slightly different with Scott (in Endraswara, 2008) who argues that an authentic psychology of literature research includes three things. The first is the study of the unintentional relationship between the author and the reader; the second is the study of the author's life in order to understand his/her work; and the last is the study of characterization towards the characters in the work. These three branches are not very different from the idea of Wellek and Warren, but still Scott focuses not only on the psychological life of the author. On the other hand, according to Daiches (in Endraswara, 2008) psychology of literature research is distinguished into three branches, namely (1) research through the analysis of authorship, (2) research through the analysis of the characters and characterizations, and (3) research related to the representation of archetype.

There are three ways to understand the step in understanding psychology of literature approach. The first is through the understanding of psychological theories in order to be able to apply the theories to literary works. The second way is determining a literary work first as an object of research, then figuring out the psychological theories which are considered relevant to use. Third, the theory and the object of the research are decided simultaneously (Endraswara, 2008: 89).

Furthermore, psychology of literature can be interpreted as a combined discipline of psychology and literature. Psychology of literature is the study of literature from the psychology area. Literature is an imaginative work, while

psychology is the scientific study of mental processes and behavior of human life. For this reason, it can be assumed that psychology of literature is a discipline of literary research which deals with human's issues seen from psychiatric aspects (Endraswara, 2008: 71).

Finally, the basic concept in psychology of literature research is a discipline that sees literature as a work dealing with events of human life which is played by imaginary characters in it or maybe played by factual figures. It stimulates to make explorations into the mind or the psyche to find out further about the variety of human's life (Endraswara, 2008: 73).

2. Human Motivation

The theory of human motivation is one of the subjects under the study of psychology. Some important terms related to motivation theory, such as drive, need, and motive should be understood since they cannot be separated. A drive is as aroused state that results from biological needs, such as need for food, water, sex, or avoidance of pain (Morgan, King, Robinson, 1989: 210).

This condition motivates the organism to remedy the need. The relation among these terms can be seen through this example. The need for food arouses hunger drive. This motivates a person to do something such as cooking or buying some food to reduce the drive and satisfying the hunger need. Sometimes, the term "need" and "drive" are used interchangeably, but more often "need" refers to psychological state of tissue deprivation and drive refers to psychological consequences of a need (Atkinson, 1983: 285). Thus, motivation refers to the reason why any behaviour occurs, or specifically, to the processes that initiate the

behaviour, direct it and contribute its strength. Furthermore, motives initiate and direct behaviour towards particular goals, with varying degrees of strength (Ruch, 1984: 108).

Ornstein (1988: 453) points out that motives are much more variable and individual that can determine the course of life. For instance, a person motivated by love may forgo the possibility of making a scientific contribution. Another, motivated by achievement, may have little time for family. In other words, when people have different motives, they actually have different needs which lead them to have different behaviour toward something. Many psychologists who discuss human motivation use the term need to refer biological drives and social motives since they believe that drives and motives occurs due to the lack of needs. An important point about motives is that it is never observed directly but inferred from what people say about the way feel and observed from how people work toward certain goals.

During the time, the psychologists have developed a number of different theories explaining human motivation. For example, incentive theory of motivation which suggests that people are motivated to do things because of external rewards. Another is humanistic theory of motivation which is based on the idea that people also have strong cognitive reasons to perform various actions. This is famously illustrated in Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs which presents different motivations at different levels.

Maslow's (1970) theory of human motivation is unquestionably the best known and most widely accepted of the need-fulfillment theories. Maslow points

out that humans are born with a set of needs that not only energize but also direct behavior.

Boeree (2010: 251) explains that based on Maslow's human motivation theory, human beings are motivated by unsatisfied needs, and that certain lower factors need to be satisfied before higher needs can be satisfied. In the theory of human motivation, Maslow believes that humans are born with a set of needs that not only energize but direct behaviour, and he demonstrates five basic needs, such as physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs and self-actualization.

Maslow's theory of personality rests on several basic assumptions regarding motivation. First, Maslow (1970) adopted a holistic approach to motivation, repeatedly pointing out that the whole person, not only a single part or function, is motivated (Feist & Feist, 2010: 330).

Second, motivation is usually complex, meaning that a person's behaviour may spring from several separate motives. For example, the desire for sexual union may be motivated not only by a genital need but also by needs for dominance, companionship, love, and self-esteem. Moreover, the motivation for behaviour may be unconscious or unknown to the person. For example, the motivation for a college student to make a high grade may actually be to satisfy the need for dominance power.

A third assumption is that people are continually motivated by one need or another. When one need is satisfied, it ordinarily loses its motivational power and is then replaced by another need. For example, as long as people's hunger

needs are frustrated, they will strive for food, but when they do have enough to eat, they move on to other needs such as safety, friendship, and self-worth.

Another assumption is that all people everywhere are motivated by the same basic needs. The ways of people in different cultures obtain food, build shelters, express friendship and so forth may vary widely, but the fundamental needs for food, safety and friendship are common to the entire species. The last assumption concerning motivation is that needs can be arranged on a hierarchy (Feist & Feist, 2010: 331).

3. Maslow's Need Hierarchy

Human motives can be thought of as a pyramid of different needs and goals. At the bottom are the most basic needs. As one progresses to the top, human needs and the goals become more complex (Franken, 1988: 456). He argues that these needs are organized in a hierarchical fashion whereby needs lowest in the hierarchy must be satisfied first. (The hierarchy is upside down in the sense that the needs at the bottom have first priority. Maslow's diagrams the need hierarchy as a pyramid in which emergence of "higher", more sophisticated needs, such as esthetic needs, rests on the base provided by fulfillment of "lower" needs, such as hunger and thirst). These needs dominate the person's attention until they are satisfied. When these "basic" needs have been satisfied, the next set of needs in the hierarchy comes to exert its influence. As before, these needs come to dominate the person's attention. And so the process continues. Eventually, if all the basic needs have been satisfied, the person will reach the top of the hierarchy

(Franken, 1988: 460). The example of hierarchy of need is presented in figure 1 below:



Figure 1. **Maslow's Hierarchy of Need**

The concept of hierarchy of needs expressed by Maslow assume that these needs at a low level must be met or at least fairly satisfied first before the needs at a higher level become motivated. These needs can be formed into a hierarchy or ladder where the rungs illustrate the higher need, but not a requirement for survival. Needs at a low level has bigger strength than the needs at a higher level. Thus, needs at this low level must be satisfied or fairly satisfied first before the needs at a higher level can be active. For example, someone who is motivated to obtain esteem or self-actualization must first fulfill the need for food and safety. Therefore, hunger and security has bigger strength toward esteem and

self-actualization (Feist & Feist, 2010: 331). Furthermore, people will not be driven by those needs at the same time. It is only one which is very important in any particular moment; for example, when someone feels very hungry then he or she will not consider the need of safety or love at the moment since the desire of food is bigger than other needs (Schultz, 1991: 90).

With the concepts of motivation, particularly the hierarchy of needs, Abraham Maslow contributes a major influence of theories in psychology. According to him, human behaviours are mostly affected by individual's need that determines motives. The list of Maslow's motives is explained one by one in the sub-chapter below:

a. Physiological needs

Most basic needs of every human being is the physiological needs, including the food, clothes, place for living, water, oxygen, maintaining body temperature, and etc. These needs have the greatest power or influence of all needs. People who constantly feel hungry will be motivated to eat - not motivated to make friends or gain self-esteem. They do not look any further than food. As long as this requirement is not met, then their main motivation is to get something to eat.

Most of rich people would meet his hunger as a usual thing to do. They usually have enough food so when they say they are hungry, then it is not merely about hunger but it is more about the appetite. However, someone who is really

hungry will not pay much attention to the taste, smell, temperature and the texture of food.

Maslow (1970) says that it is quite true when men live by bread alone, that is, when there was no bread. When people cannot meet the physiological needs, they will live, especially for those needs and repeatedly try to meet those needs. People who are starving will continue to think about food and they may do anything to get food (Feist & Feist, 2010: 333).

There are two main differences between physiological needs and other needs. First, physiological needs are the only requirements which are met or even always met. People could eat enough food so that the food will lose its power to motivate. For people who have just finished eating large meals, they can get nausea only by thinking about food. The second characteristic that makes physiological needs different than others is the ability to come back or recurring nature. After people finished eating, they gradually become hungry again. They are constantly refilling food and water supplies to keep the physiological needs satisfied. However, the needs at other levels do not appear again constantly. For example, people who have met their needs for love and esteem or appreciation will keep confident that they can continue to fulfill their needs for love and self-esteem (Feist & Feist, 2010: 333).

b. Safety needs

According to Maslow (in Feist & Feist, 2010: 334), when people have met their physiological needs, they become motivated with safety needs, which

include physical security, stability, dependency, protection, and freedom from the forces that threaten, such as war, terrorism, disease, fear, anxiety, danger, violence and natural disasters. The needs for law, peace, and order are also part of the safety needs. Example of safety needs in particular include a desire for steady employment, health insurance, safe neighborhoods, and shelter from the environment.

Safety needs differ with physiological needs in terms of the impossibility of safety needs to be over fulfilled. For instance, people will never be completely protected from meteors, fire, flood, or other dangerous incidents.

In communities which are not in a war, most of those healthy adults can meet their safety needs at all times, so these needs tend to be not quite important. However, children are more often motivated by the need for safety because they live with the fear of the dark, animals, strangers, and punishment from parents. In addition, some adults tend to feel insecure because of irrational fears of childhood which are carried over into adulthood and cause them to act as if they were afraid of punishment from parents. They spend more energy than the energy needed by healthy people to meet safety needs and when they fail to meet the needs, they will experience what Maslow (1970) refers to as basic anxiety (Feist & Feist, 2010: 334).

c. Belongingness and love needs

Once the physiological and safety needs have been met, people become motivated by belongingness and love needs, such as the desire to make friends,

desire to have a spouse and children, need to be part of a family, an association, society, or country. Love and presence also includes some aspects of human sexuality and relationships with others and also the need to give and get love (Maslow, 1970).

People would not be terrified when their love was rejected since their belongingness and love needs are quite fulfilled since childhood. Such people have the confidence that they will be accepted by people who are important to them, so when others reject them, they will not feel crushed.

The second group consists of people who have never felt love and presence. Therefore, they become incapable of giving love. They seldom or never hugged or touched or obtain a declaration of love in any form. Maslow believed that people like this will learn not to put love and accustomed to the absence of love. The third category is a group of people who receive belongingness and love in small amounts. Because of receiving a little belongingness and love, they will be very motivated to look for it. In other words, people who receive little love have a greater need for love and acceptance than those who receive love in sufficient quantities or who received no love at all (Maslow, 1970).

Children need love so they can grow psychologically and their efforts to obtain these requirements usually be done honestly and directly. Adults also need love, but their efforts sometimes are well hidden. These adults often do behavioral self-defeating, like pretending not friendly to other people or cynical, cold, and rough in interpersonal relationships. They may indicate that they seem autonomous and independent, but in fact they have a strong need to be accepted

and loved by others. However, the other adults try harder to fulfill this need when their need of love is not quite fulfilled but they may ruin their own success because they try too hard to get love. Their persistent effort to gain acceptance and affection make others suspicious, unfriendly, and difficult to get in touch (Feist & Feist, 2010: 336).

d. Esteem needs

After people meet the needs for belongingness and love, they are free to pursue esteem needs, which include self-respect, confidence, ability, and knowledge that highly appreciated by other people. Maslow (1970) identifies two levels of esteem needs, that is reputation and dignity. Reputation is the perception of prestige, recognition, or fame which a person has and viewed from the perspective of others. While self-esteem is one's personal feeling that the person is worth it or useful and confident. Self-esteem is based on more than reputation or prestige. It is described as desire to get power, achievement or success, adequacy, mastery and ability, confidence in the face of the world, as well as independence and freedom. In other words, self-esteem is based on the ability of real and not just based on the opinions of others.

People who are able to satisfy the esteem needs by achieving good self-esteem and the recognition of others tend to feel confident in their abilities. Those who lack self-esteem and the respect of others can develop feelings of inferiority. Once people meet their needs for respect, they will be ready to pursue self-actualization is the highest needs expressed by Maslow (Feist & Feist, 2010: 336).

e. Self-actualization needs

The last and the highest level in the Maslow's hierarchy is the need for self-actualization. When all the foregoing needs are satisfied, the needs for self-actualization can be active. Maslow describes self-actualization as a person's needs to be and do things which the person is 'born to do'. For example, a musician must make music, an artist must paint, and a poet must write. These needs make themselves feel the signs of restlessness. The person feels on edge, tense, lacking something, in short, restless. If a person is hungry, unsafe, not loved or accepted, or lacking self-esteem, it is very easy to know what the person is restless about. However, it is not always clear what a person wants when there is a need for self-actualization. In short, the needs for self-actualization are the need for growth, development and utilization of potential, to become all that one can be and self-fulfillment.

The people who actualize themselves can defend their dignity even when they are insulted, rejected, and despised by others. In other words, people who actualize themselves do not depend on meeting the needs of love and the needs of esteem. They become independent from the low-level needs that give them life (Feist & Feist, 2010: 337).

In addition to these five basic or conative needs, Maslow identifies other categories of other needs that is aesthetic and cognitive. Fulfillment of the aesthetic and cognitive needs is in line with the achievement of psychological health, while lack of fulfillment of both of these needs results in the emergence things that cannot be controlled (Feist & Feist, 2010: 337).

f. Aesthetic needs

Unlike the conative needs, aesthetic needs are not universal. This is a need for beauty in a person's surroundings. However, at least some people in every culture seem to be motivated by the need for beauty. For example, a person who has achieved his or her other needs can be said to have led a comfortable life. Thus, he or she will require for more beautiful things in life such as a beautiful house and garden. Peoples need for beauty, order and symmetry in art, music and literature.

People with strong aesthetic needs want a beautiful and orderly environment, and when these needs are not met, they might feel pain. People prefer something beautiful rather than something that is ugly and they even experience physical and psychological pain if forced to live in dirty and irregular environments (Feist & Feist, 2010: 337).

g. Cognitive needs

Most people have a desire to know, to solve the mystery, to understand, and to be curious. Maslow (1970) calls these desires as cognitive needs. When the cognitive needs are not met, all the needs in Maslow's hierarchy may not be fulfilled because knowledge is a very important need to satisfy each of the five conative needs. People can meet their physiological needs by learning how to get food, security needs can be met if they know how to build a house, love needs are met if they know how to relate with others, esteem needs can be met if they know

how to get a sense of trust self, and self-actualization needs can be met by using their full cognitive potential.

Maslow (1970) believes that people who are healthy have a greater desire to learn, to theorize, to prove the hypothesis, to solve the mystery, or to find out about how something works just because they are curious to know. However, people who cannot meet their cognitive needs, the constant lying, which hampered their curiosity, or who have been refused information that goes into them, may have contracted the disease in the form of being skeptical, disillusioned, and cynical (Feist & Feist, 2010: 337).

B. The Historical and Social Condition in the Late 18th century

A general knowledge of the social and cultural setting in which a novel is written is important, for most novels mirror the customs and values of a particular society often criticizing it. The setting of *Pride and Prejudice* is at the romantic age of Britain. British Romantic Age began in 1789 and ended in 1832. The romantic period lasts about forty years, from the French Revolution in 1789 to the reform Act in 1832. Age of Revolution is sometimes used to call this age since the American Revolution of 1776 and the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity of the French Revolution made it a time of hope and change (Carter & McRae, 1995: 103).

The population of British Romantic Age was increasingly divided into rich and poor. It includes class distinctions, from the upper class, middle class, until the lower class. The land-owning aristocracy belonged to the highest rung of

the social ladder, and all power was in their hands. Next in rank came the gentry. The lowest in English society were the workers and laborers.

For the women of the time, life was largely restricted to the home and the family and it made them mainly concerned with society, children, and marriage. However, there must be differences between the rich women and the poor. For the poor and the lower class women, they worked in the home and in the fields to keep them busy. But for the ladies of the landed upper-classes, life was one big round of dances, dinners, cards, and visits to friends and relatives. They were not required to do any household work.

Women's education was also restricted to the daughters of a few families of the upper classes. In most cases, it was thought to be a waste of time to educate girls. Rich and noble families engaged governesses for educating their daughters or sent them away to boarding schools, but most women were self-educated at home. Traveling in Jane Austen's time was accomplished in horse-drawn carriages, and a family's social status was determined by its kind of carriage. Carriages were slow and travel was limited. Communication of mail and news was also slow, and there were no daily newspapers. As a result, the outside world does not play a part in Austen's novels. Instead, she turns her attention in entirety to the things she knew, such as family, marriage and values.

C. Marriage Life around 18th and 19th centuries

The goal of a woman at that time was marriage. The late of 18th century until the early of 19th century held rigid views on marriage and the role of women

in life. Most women regarded marriage as a fixed fact of nature. In Jane Austen's time, parents advise their sons and daughters to marry young and most women from the educated classes married young. For parents, they would be proud if their daughter married a man who had high social status and education because it would increase the social status of the woman's relatives in society. Therefore, they would suggest their daughter to look for a rich man to be her husband, or marry their daughter to a rich man.

Since industrial Revolution occurred, the economic life changed very rapidly. Economy grew faster than before, but the economic progress and the prosperity merely could be felt by the upper and middle class who were landowners and employers. On the contrary, it constituted the year of suffering and deprivation to the poor, or working class, who lived under the power of elite class. This economical factor forced people to find ways for the sake of financial security. Marriage can be a choice for both women and men in England to obtain that financial security during this era. They based their choice on the most profitable one. It was also supported by paternalism system in the society. Any property that a woman possessed before her marriage automatically became her husband's.

D. Jane Austen and *Pride and Prejudice*

Jane Austen was born in 1775 at Steventon, Hampshire in southern England. She was the sixth child in a family of seven children. The family was very close, and Jane had a particular closeness to her sister Cassandra. Although

she attended a boarding school for a short while, she was mostly educated at home. Both she and Cassandra were attractive and attended country parties; neither of them married although Jane had several proposals. Jane Austen has much interest in reading books and began to write at a young age. She is one of the women writers in romantic period of English Literature. However, she is different from other writers of her time since her main interest is in the moral, social and psychological behaviour of her characters (Carter & McRae, 1995: 121).

Pride and Prejudice, her most popular novel, was the first to be written, although not the first published. She wrote on it for several years and finally completed it as *First Impressions* in 1797. However, it was not accepted for publication until 1813, when it appeared with its current version with its new title. As a result, *Sense and Sensibility* was published first, in 1811. Her other four novels, *Mansfield Park*, *Emma*, *Northanger Abbey*, and *Persuasion* were all published between 1814 and 1818 (Sauder, 2000).

The theme of her works is focused on character studies where a person's common sense (or lack of it) was developed in detail. It is mainly about young heroines as they grow up and search for personal happiness. The chosen setting was always limited to a small social group of the upper classes and composed of a few families. Furthermore, family life was always central to her works. Her novels also portrayed traditional values and a belief in rationality, responsibility, and restraint. However, she often viewed the human condition with its many

weaknesses, through humor, irony, and sarcasm, with her undesirable characters portrayed as ignorant, proud, or silly human beings (Sauder, 2000).

Austen was the first novelist to portray realistic characters by using the direct method of telling a story in which dialogue and comment take an important place. She used the method to explore the hypocrisy of individuals and the society in which they played their games of love and courtship. In *Pride and Prejudice*, the major theme is about courtship and marriage. The mood in the novel is formal and realistic to its nineteenth century setting. Even though it is a novel about love and marriage, it is not only romantic and emotional, but also realistic and practical. Throughout the novel, Austen shows various types of marriages and reasons behind them (Sauder, 2000).

Furthermore, this novel was adapted into a movie with the same title which was released on 23 November 2005 in USA. The movie is directed by Joe Wright, and the screenplay was written by Deborah Moggach. It is also nominated for 4 Oscars in 2006 (New York Times).

E. Previous Research Findings

There is a thesis which has a similar topic with this research related to marriage issue. It has been observed by Yanti in 2004 with her thesis entitled “The Criticism on the Idea of Marriage in the Early 19th century England as Seen in Major Characters in Jane Austen’s, *Persuasion*”. In her thesis, she discusses Jane Austen’s idea about marriage at that time by analyzing the characterization of the major characters and figuring out the aspects of marriage described in the novel.

Using the socio-historical approach, she wants to prove that Austen's *Persuasion* is a reflection of the situation in the early 19th century England, especially concerning marriage.

Another thesis on the same object with the researcher used, that is, *Pride and Prejudice* was conducted by Ni Ketut Herni Prabawathi in 2008 entitled "Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*: A Reflection of British Society As the Result of the Industrial Revolution in the Late Eighteenth Century". In her thesis, she analyzes the society that is reflected in *Pride and Prejudice* and figures out three ways the novel depicts British society as the result of Industrial Revolution in the late eighteenth century.

The first previous study is considered similar with this topic with the present research due to their similar focus related to marriage and the same author of the object of the research, that is Jane Austen, while the second only has similarity on the object of the research, that is, *Pride and Prejudice*. However, from the findings and discussion of the first previous study, the present researcher finds that there are some missing aspects related to the idea of marriage as the focus of both studies. This fact leads the researcher to make a deeper analysis related to Austen's view towards marriage. Different from the previous study, this research discusses Austen's view of marriage seen from the characters' needs and motives in the novel. Then, this research uses the psychology of literature and the theory of human motivation by Abraham Maslow to analyze various motives of marriages affected by individual's needs in the novel. The view of Austen toward

marriage is drawn up from the result of the marriage from each need and motivation of the characters.

Furthermore, this research also provides the historical and social background around 18th and 19th centuries in order to understand the situation related to marriage at that time. Thus, the previous study is better treated as the inspiration to do this further research in order to complement and develop what is missing in the previous study itself.

F. Framework of Thinking

Psychology of literature is a discipline that can be used in analyzing literature. The close relationship between psychology and literature lies on the identical object they concern with, that is human being. Both are dealing with human issues as individual human beings and social beings. The theory of “motive” as one of subjects under the study of psychology is appropriate to analyze Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* due to the existence of various motives of marriage in the novel.

In *Pride and Prejudice*, Austen describes various types of marriages through the characters and the reasons behind them as well. She presents characters with different social conditions which affect their needs and influence the motives which lead their decisions of their marriages. In addition, since motives are also influenced by the social condition, the social background around 18th and 19th centuries is also considered important.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher tries to reveal Austen's views of marriage seen from the characters' needs and motives in the novel. In order to make the discussion specific, the researcher focuses on three problems: 1) the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters in the novel, 2) the motives of the characters toward marriage in the novel, and 3) Austen's views towards marriage in the novel.

In portraying the characters' needs and motives of marriage in the novel, the researcher uses the theory of human motivation by Maslow. Based on the theory, the researcher finds the hierarchy of needs which consist of seven kinds of needs, such as physiological, safety, belongingness and love, esteem, cognitive, aesthetic and self-actualization needs. By figuring out the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters, the researcher can find out the motives of each character in the novel in order to know the author's views towards marriage. Meanwhile, to present the explanation about the research's framework of thinking, the researcher makes a chart as illustrated in figure 2 below:

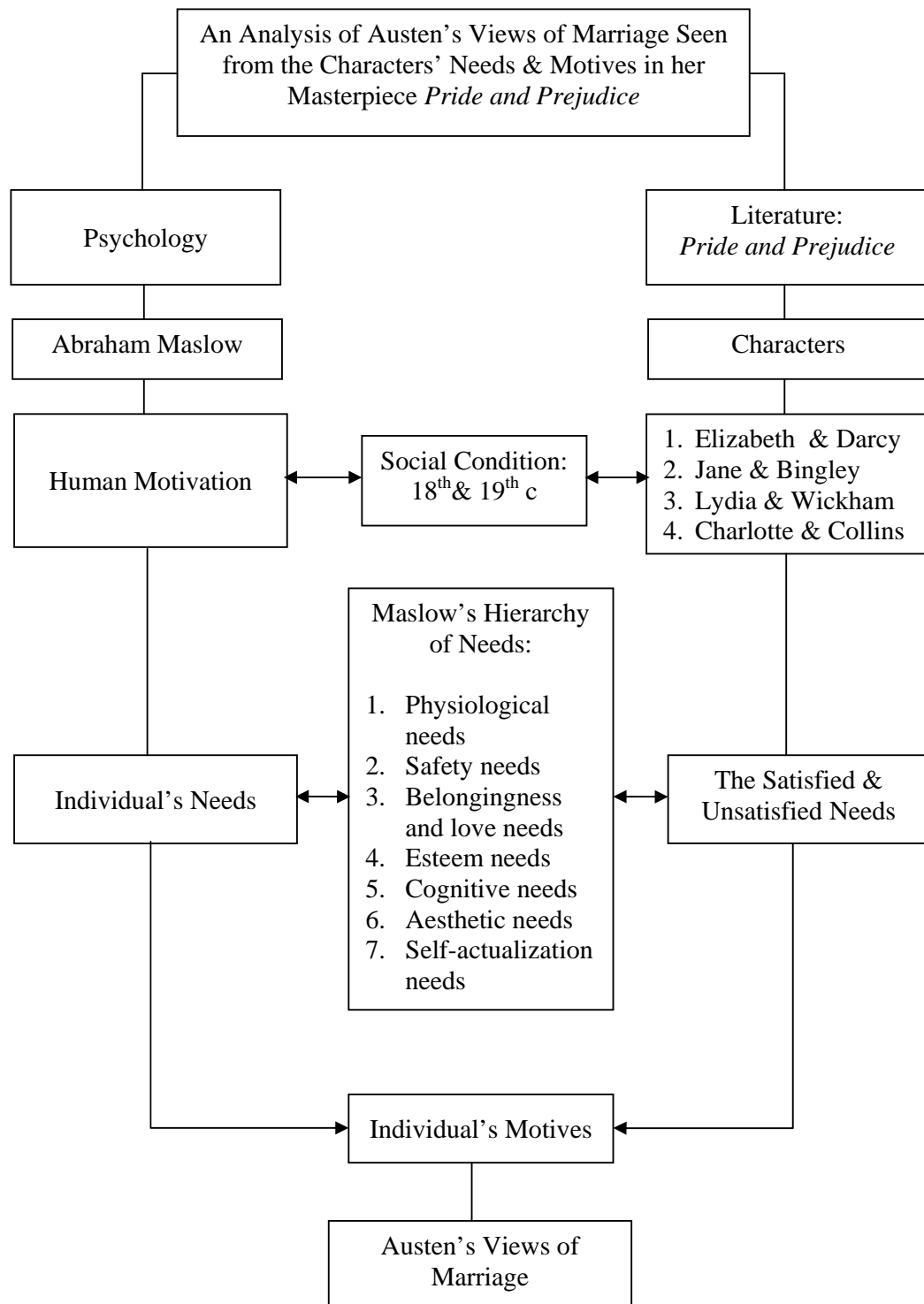


Figure 2. **Framework of Thinking**

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is a qualitative research. According to Ritchie and Lewis (2003: 5), qualitative approach is used to address research questions that require explanation or understanding of social phenomena and their contexts. Qualitative research study phenomena in human life, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them (Denzin & Lincoln, 2003: 3). Thus, the field works in qualitative research are about people and culture, including social problems and behaviours. In this research, behaviours are discussed along with the needs and motives since those things are connected one another.

Furthermore, since the data of this research are nonnumeric, this research uses a descriptive-qualitative and content analysis method. The data of this research are in the form of words, pictures and not in number (Berg, 2001: 7). The data are used to describe the phenomena of marriage in the novel seen from the characters' needs and motives. Therefore, the description of the data helps the researcher present and explore the complexity of her research. In addition, it can also engage the readers to understand her research.

B. The Data and Source of Data

Given (2008: 185) defines data as a collection of information that will be used in the research. Qualitative data come in the form of photos, written words, phrases or symbols describing or representing people, actions and events in social life (Lawrence, 2007: 328).

The main data source of this study was the novel of Jane Austen, entitled *Pride and Prejudice*. It consists of 61 chapters and was originally published in 1813. *Pride and Prejudice* is Austen's masterpiece which sets around 18 and 19 centuries presenting a complex portrait of various motives to get married. The data of this research are phrases, clauses, sentences and expressions revealing: 1) the state of being satisfied and unsatisfied closely related to the needs of the characters, and 2) the motives of the characters toward marriage.

Supporting references and information particularly about psychological approach were used to analyze the data. They were taken from books and websites on the internet. In attaining comprehension about the correlation between psychological approach and literature, the researcher used some books such as *Psikologi Sastra* (Minderop: 2010), *Metode Penelitian Psikologi Sastra* (Endraswara: 2008), and an article entitled "From 'Psychology in Literature' to *Psychology is Literature*': An Exploration of Boundaries and Relationships" (Moghaddam in Fathali M. Moghaddam *Theory & Psychology*: 2004). The concept was drawn from those sources to strengthen the idea that psychological approach can be used in analyzing literary works.

To analyze the novel, the researcher used the main theory from *Personality Theories* (Boeree: 2010), *Theories of Personality* (Feist & Feist: 2010), *Human Motivation* (Franken: 1988), and *Psychology The Study of Human Experience* (Ornstein: 1988). The concept about human motivation along with the state of being satisfied and unsatisfied needs was drawn from those theories as presented in Chapter II as a guide to analyze the novel.

C. Research Instruments

According to Neuman (2007: 283), research instrument is defined as a tool or facility used by the researcher in collecting the data. Therefore, instrument is very important in conducting the research in order to produce a better research finding. According to Moleong (2010), the researcher is the instrument in a qualitative research. In this study, the researcher used her capacity to interpret and analyze the data with the concept about human motivation along with satisfied and unsatisfied needs stated in Maslow's theory as it is illustrated in the framework of thinking at the end of Chapter II.

In addition, the researcher also used notes, related documents and data sheet as the guidance in the process of identification and analysis. Thus, the researcher, as the main instrument, took the role as the designer, data collector, analyst, data interpreter, and result reporter of the study (Moleong, 2010).

D. The Data Collecting Technique

The process of data collecting technique consists of three steps, namely preparation of the data, familiarity with the data, and interpreting the data (Denscombe, 2007). In this research, firstly, the researcher prepared and organized the data in a compatible format. Secondly, familiarity with the data means the researcher read the novel carefully and comprehensively in order to understand the content of the text. Re-reading the novel several times more carefully was also done to get more detail information relevant to the research problems.

In the last step, recording and categorizing were involved as the process of interpreting the data. The researcher recorded every detail of the phrases, clauses, sentences, and expression related to the satisfied and unsatisfied needs along with the motives of marriage of the characters in the novel to be analyzed to figure out Austen's views toward marriage in the novel. Then, the data were categorized into thematic meaning based on the characters' emotional condition, especially to the state of being satisfied and unsatisfied related to his or her needs: physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, and esteem needs; and characters' motives toward marriage.

During the process of the data collection, the researcher used a particular data sheet to easily see the progress of her research. An example of data sheet was presented in table 1 below:

Table 1. **The Data Sheet**

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/Page	Meaning	Code
1					
2					
...					

The data were then arranged based on their categories, and then the researcher cross checked and re-crosschecked the data in order to achieve the validity.

E. The Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis which includes gathering and linking the data to find particular phenomena is the important part of qualitative research (Given, 2008: 186). In this research, the phenomena to be found and analyzed are psychological phenomena related to the satisfied and unsatisfied needs along with the motives toward marriage.

In applying the data analysis technique, there are six steps that were conducted to analyze the data as follows:

1. identifying the data from *Pride and Prejudice* by making some notes;
2. reading and rereading the whole data and arranging the data into two major topics; 1) characters' satisfied and unsatisfied needs, 2) characters' motives toward marriage;

3. coding and categorizing the data in the data table into thematic categories related to the characters' satisfied and unsatisfied needs which is divided into four subcategories: physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, and esteem needs; and characters' motives toward marriage;
4. identifying and selecting the relevant data and excluding the irrelevant data. The selected relevant data were classified and interpreted based on the categories that the researcher has made;
5. making the interrelation between the description of the data and the theory to get findings based on the objectives; 1) the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters in *Pride and Prejudice*, 2) the motives of the characters toward marriage in *Pride and Prejudice*, and 3) Austen's views of marriage embodied in *Pride and Prejudice*;
6. finally, making an interpretation of the findings based on researcher's comprehension about the theory.

F. Data Trustworthiness

The researcher used trustworthiness to emphasize the research. In essence, trustworthiness can be assumed as the ways in which qualitative researchers ensure that those criteria in their research are evident (Neuman, 2007: 99). Related to the ways in achieving the trustworthiness, Moleong (2006: 324) mentions four criteria that can be used. Those are credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

The credibility is aimed at proving the quality of validation in the data, so that the researcher is reliable. To carry out the transferability, the researcher sought and gathered the descriptive data as much as it was needed. Then, the researcher organized the data to make it easy to understand the findings. The next criterion is dependability. It is the concept of reliability or the consistence of the data. In this qualitative research, the researcher read and reread the data carefully and comprehensively to obtain certainty and stability of the data. Meanwhile, conformability is used to demonstrate the neutrality of the research interpretations. It is aimed to measure how far the findings and the interpretation of the data are truly based on the data.

In achieving the reliable data and findings, triangulation technique was conducted. Triangulation assumes that the use of different sources of information will help both to confirm and to improve the clarity of a research finding (Lewis & Ritchie, 2003: 280). In completing this technique, the researcher did peer discussion with her colleagues in English Language and Literature Study Program, namely Destarina Intan Pravitasari and Dinda Aswandara. In addition, the data consultation was also done with the researcher's first and second consultants, namely Supardjo, M.Pd and Niken Anggraeni, M.A. who were competent in the study of literature.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter reveals the findings and discussion of the research. The researcher uses the data to verify and clarify the discussion. Furthermore, this chapter consists of three sub-chapters: the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters, the motives of the characters toward marriage and Austen's views of marriage in the novel.

In the first sub-chapter, the researcher presents the findings and discussion related to the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters based on the theory of human motivation, especially the hierarchy of needs revealed in chapter 2, as the aim to answer the first research objective. Furthermore, the second sub-chapter, the motives of the characters toward marriage, will be presented to answer the second research objective. In the last sub-chapter, the researcher discusses Austen's views of marriage embodied in the novel based on the result of the findings related to the characters' satisfied and unsatisfied needs and their motives toward marriage.

A. The Satisfied and Unsatisfied Needs of the Characters

There are various characters presented in the novel and they understand marriage in different ways. In this research, the researcher focuses on the four female and the four male characters. In other words, it focuses on four couples, Elizabeth and Darcy; Jane and Bingley; Lydia and Wickham; and also Charlotte and Collins in order to show the similarity and dissimilarity. Austen

demonstrates that every character has different levels of needs within which influence their behaviours which lead to different perspectives of marriage. Thus, the researcher finds the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters before they enter the stage of marriage. To present a clear description, the satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters will be explained one by one through the four levels of needs based on the hierarchy of needs theory by Maslow described in chapter two: physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, and esteem needs.

1. Physiological Needs

The most basic needs of every human being is the physiological needs which include food, water, oxygen, place for living, and etc. These needs have the greatest power or influence of all needs which affect human behaviour. If this requirement is not met or satisfied, then their main motivation is to get something to eat or to have a place for living. In Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, the physiological needs of those eight characters, Elizabeth, Darcy, Jane, Bingley, Lydia, Wickham, Charlotte, and Collins are satisfied.

a. Physiological Needs in Women's Characters

Jane Bennet, Elizabeth Bennet, Lydia Bennet and Charlotte Lucas are the women's characters who are dominant in developing the plot of the novel. In the novel, Jane, Elizabeth and Lydia are sisters from the Bennet's family who live in Longbourn, the Hertfordshire country town that is a mile from Meryton and

twenty-four miles from London. Jane as the eldest daughter of the Bennets is described as a beautiful, kind and gentle woman; Elizabeth as the second daughter is more lively and intelligent than the other sisters; and the youngest daughter, Lydia is described as a silly and flirtatious girl. Their family is not rich but also not poor. It can be said that they belong to a middle-class family. Therefore, it is obvious that their physiological needs are satisfied. It can be seen in the following quotation:

When at length they arose to take leave, Mrs. Bennet was most pressingly civil in her hope of seeing the whole family soon at Longbourn, and addressed herself especially to Mr. Bingley, to assure him how happy he would make them by eating a family dinner with them at any time, without the ceremony of a formal invitation (Austen, 2009: 125).

Through the quotation above, it clearly implies that the Bennets have a fine living. They have an estate located in Longbourn and they do not have any problem dealing with food because they are able to invite other people, in this case, Mr. Bingley and his family, to join in a family dinner with them at any time in the Bennets' house. Thus, their physiological needs are satisfied as they have a place for living and foods are always available in their house. Another proof showing that their physiological needs are satisfied is in the following dialogue.

“I hope, my dear,” said Mr. Bennet to his wife, as they were at breakfast the next morning, “that you have ordered a good dinner today, because I have reason to expect an addition to our family party.”

“Who do you mean, my dear? I know of nobody that is coming, I am sure, unless Charlotte Lucas should happen to call in — and I hope my dinners are good enough for her. I do not believe she often sees such at home” (Austen, 2009: 73).

The dialogue between Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet shows their capability to serve good dishes everyday and when they are having a guest. For that reason, their physiological needs are categorized as satisfied.

Another woman's character is Charlotte Lucas and she is about twenty-seven. In the novel, she is described as a plain, sensible, intelligent and a very close friend of Elizabeth. An evidence showing that her physiological needs are satisfied can be seen in chapter nine quoted below.

"Did Charlotte dine with you?"

"No, she would go home. I fancy she was wanted about the mince-pies. For my part, Mr. Bingley, I always keep servants that can do their work; my daughters are brought up very differently..." (Austen, 2009: 51).

This conversation happens between Mr. Bingley who is asking about Charlotte to Mrs. Bennet. Then, Mrs. Bennet answers the question by adding some information that their family is better than Lucas family because they have servants in their house. However, it can be seen that Charlotte as a part of Lucas family lives quite well though their economical condition is worse than the Bennets. She can make dishes for her family and it means that her physiological needs are satisfied.

Charlotte is the eldest daughter in the Lucas family who lives not far from Longbourn. In chapter five, Austen gives the following illustration.

Within a short walk of Longbourn lived a family with whom the Bennets were particularly intimate. Sir William Lucas had been formerly in trade in Meryton, where he had made a tolerable fortune, and risen to the honour of knighthood by an address to the king during his mayoralty. The distinction had perhaps been felt too strongly. It had given him a disgust to his business, and to his residence in a small market town; and, in quitting them both, he had removed his family to a house about a mile from Meryton,

dominated from that period Lucas Lodge, where he could think with pleasure of his own importance, and unshackled by business, occupy himself solely in being civil to all the world (Austen, 2009: 19).

The quotation above portrays the social condition of Lucas family presented in the novel. Lucas family is one of the neighbours and friends of the Bennet family. Therefore, Charlotte's physiological needs can be considered as satisfied as she has a stable place for living in St. James which is a mile from Meryton.

b. Physiological Needs in Men's Characters

Fitzwilliam Darcy, Charles Bingley, William Collins, and George Wickham are the men's characters who have different social background and personality presented in the novel. The first major character, Darcy is recognized by his tall person, handsome features and noble mien. In the novel, he is the protagonist though in the beginning of the story his manners are discovered to be proud, rude and unpleasant. Yet, in the end he is shown to be generous, amiable, and he also has no improper pride. As he comes from the noble family, then it is obvious his physiological needs are categorized as satisfied.

"You saw me dance at Meryton, I believe, sir."

"Yes, indeed, and received no inconsiderable pleasure from the sight. Do you often dance at St. James's?"

"Never, sir."

"Do you not think it would be a proper compliment to the place?"

"It is a compliment which I never pay to any place if I can avoid it."

"You have a house in town, I conclude?"

Mr. Darcy bowed (Austen, 2009: 29).

The quotation above is a conversation between Charlotte's father, Sir William, and Darcy at a party assembled in Sir William Lucas's. In the story, Darcy lives at Pemberley, Derbyshire with its fine furnished building and delightful grounds. Then the quotation above informs that he has a house in town and the town itself means London. Therefore, he has two places of living; one in Derbyshire and one in a town. Those two houses prove that his physiological needs are satisfied.

The second is Bingley who is a very close friend of Darcy. Bingley as the other protagonist in the novel is described as a kind and good-looking man. He is a newcomer from the north of England who rents Netherfield Park to settle there. It can be seen in the first chapter quoted below.

"Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs.Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it, that he agreed with Mr.Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week" (Austen, 2009: 1).

The quotation above gives the readers information related to the social position and economic status of Bingley. He is a young man of large fortune which means that he is wealthy. He rents Netherfield which is known as a beautiful place to live in the Hertfordshire. For this reason, the physiological needs of Bingley are categorized as satisfied as he has a comfortable place of living.

The third man's character is Collins. He is Mr. Bennet's cousin who inherits his property of Longbourn when Mr. Bennet is dead as Mr. Bennet only

has daughters. In Austen's time, women are not allowed to organize their own property and only men can take care all of the assets. Thus, Collins as the closest man in the family has a right to claim the Bennets' property after Mr. Bennet died.

In the novel, Collins is described as a tall and heavy-looking young man about twenty five years old. As a clergyman, his physiological needs are also categorized as satisfied.

"That is all very popular and civil, I am sure," said Mrs. Bennet, "and I dare say she is a very agreeable woman. It is pity that great ladies in general are not like her. Does she live near you, sir?"
 "The garden in which stands my humble abode is separated only by a lane from Rosing Park, her Ladyship's residence" (Austen, 2009: 81).

From the quotation in chapter fourteen above, it can be seen that Collins has a place of living though he says that his house is a humble abode. The important point is that having a place to live indicates that his physiological needs are categorized as satisfied.

The last man's character discussed in this study is Wickham. He is a military officer coming from London who has a duty in Meryton. He is described as a charming man who has a good figure and very pleasing address. However, he turns out to be the antagonist in the novel as other characters finally find out that he is a very wicked man and his goodness is just a lie. As an officer, he lives in the Army which base in Meryton. Thus, his physiological needs are also categorized as satisfied since he has a place of living. The evidence showing that his physiological needs are satisfied is in the following dialogue.

"It was the prospect of constant society, and good society," he added, "which was my chief inducement to enter the — shire. I knew it to be a most respectable, agreeable corps, and my friend Denny tempted me further by his account of their present quarters, and the very great attentions and excellent acquaintance Meryton had procured them..." (Austen, 2009: 95).

2. Safety Needs

Once the physiological needs have been met, then people become motivated with the higher level of needs, that is, safety needs. The needs for self-security or safety needs can be categorized as satisfied when they obtain physical security, stability, dependency, protection, or freedom in which they can adjust to their environment. In Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, not all the characters have met or achieved their needs for self-security since their social conditions are different to one another.

a. Safety Needs in Women's Characters

The four women's characters discussed in this study, Jane Bennet, Elizabeth Bennet, Lydia Bennet and Charlotte Lucas belong to the middle class society. The safety needs of Jane, Elizabeth and Lydia as the Bennet's family are categorized as satisfied because they feel secure and comfortable in their lives. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"With the officers!" cried Lydia. "I wonder my aunt did not tell us of that.

"Dining out," said Mrs. Bennet, "that is very unlucky."

"Can I have the carriage?" said Jane.

"No, my dear, you had better go on horseback, because it seems likely to rain; and you must stay all night."

"That would be a good scheme," said Elizabeth, "if you were sure that they would not offer to send her home" (Austen, 2009: 35).

From the quotation in chapter seven above, it can be seen that the Bennets have a carriage and horses. At that time, travelling is accomplished by a carriage or a horse. Furthermore, a carriage or a horse can determine how wealthy he or she is by having a big or small carriage and few or many horses. The more he or she has carriages and horses, the higher social status they have. Therefore, the safety needs of Jane, Elizabeth and Lydia are satisfied as they have transportation to go to any places. They have not only the transportation, but also the servants who are available in their house to take care of their daily needs.

"Did Charlotte dine with you?"

"No, she would go home. I fancy she was wanted about the mince-pies.

For my part, Mr.Bingley, I always keep servants that can do their own work; my daughters are brought up very differently. But everybody is to judge for themselves, and the Lucases are not handsome! Not that I think Charlotte so very plain — but then she is our particular friend" (Austen, 2009: 51).

The quotation above shows that the Bennets have more than one servant that can help them do their work. They do not have to make food by themselves because they can depend on them. Thus, the safety needs of Jane, Elizabeth and Lydia are proved to be satisfied since they get physical security, protection, dependency and stability as the characteristics of the safety needs.

However, it is different from Charlotte Lucas. Through the quotation above, it shows that Charlotte does not have any servants that can help her do her work in home. Thus, she has to make food for her family by herself. Basically, she has a quite fine living but it is not enough for her. She wants to have a better life for the sake of her self-security. Charlotte is about twenty-

seven years old and she is still not married. As the eldest daughter in the Lucas family who only has a small fortune, she needs a companion that can protect her from uncertainty of her life. In chapter twenty-two, Austen gives the following illustration.

Without thinking highly either of men or matrimony, marriage had always been her object; it was the only provision for well-educated young women of small fortune, and however uncertain of giving happiness, must be their pleasantest preservative from want (Austen, 2009: 149).

In Austen's time around 18th and 19th century, a marriage can be a choice for both women and men in England to obtain financial security. They decide their choice on the most profitable one. It happens to Charlotte. In her age, she is considered too old to be a single woman and she does not have the beauty like the Bennet's daughters. She wants to marry with someone who has higher economic status in order to get protection and convenience that she needs in her life. For that reason, her safety needs is not categorized as satisfied because she feels insecure in her life.

b. Safety Needs in Men's characters

Different social class directly influences the needs of safety since it has related to the stability of life. Austen as the author of *Pride and Prejudice* portrays the class distinctions in the novel which includes the upper class, middle class, and the lower class. It is shown in the men's characters portrayed in the novel: Fitzwilliam Darcy, Charles Bingley, William Collins, and George Wickham.

The men's characters who are classified into the upper class are Darcy and his best friend, Bingley. Darcy as the major man's character in the novel comes from the noble family who has a very large property in Derbyshire. It can be clearly seen in chapter five quoted below.

"About a month," said Elizabeth; and the unwilling to let the subject drop, added, "He is a man of very large property in Derbyshire, I understand."

"Yes," replied Mr. Wickham; "his estate there is a noble one. A clear ten thousand per annum. You could not have been met with a person more capable of giving you certain information on that head than myself, for I have been connected with his family in a particular manner from my infancy" (Austen, 2009: 93).

From the quotation above, the readers can find how rich Darcy is for having ten thousand a year. Based on his income and his large property, he has fulfilled his needs or self-security because he has stable and comfortable life. In other words, it is obvious that the safety needs of Darcy are categorized as satisfied.

Similar with Darcy, Bingley also belong to the upper class of society. Both of them are landowners. They live their life from their income from rents and inheritances. Darcy's best friend, Bingley has a comfortable life because he inherits property to the amount of nearly a hundred thousands pounds from his father.

"What is his name?"

"Bingley."

"Is he married or single?"

"Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!" (Austen, 2009: 2)

Besides the inheritances from his father, he also has a big income about four or five thousands a year. Although his income is not as big as Darcy's, it still makes him become a rich man. Thus, his safety needs are categorized as satisfied because his life is secured.

Another man's character who has fulfilled the need for self-security is Collins. As a clergyman, he lives quite well. In chapter fifteen, Austen gives the following illustration.

The subjection in which his father had brought him up had given him originally great humility of manner; but it was now a good deal counteracted by the self-conceit of a weak head, living in retirement, and the consequential feelings of early and unexpected prosperity (Austen, 2009: 85).

The quotation above illustrates the changes of economic condition of Collins. Basically, he has spent his life under the guidance of an illiterate and miserly father. Then when his father passed way, he is lucky to meet Lady Catherine de Bourgh and then she becomes the patroness of Collins. As a clergyman, he needs to find a patronage who can provide him a church to preach a sermon, a parish to get managed and a place to live. The more prosperity that the patronage has, the better life the clergyman gets. It is so, because the clergyman can have a bigger church, the richer parish and a better place of living. Therefore, the clergyman's life depends on the patronage.

It happens to Collins. His life depends on Lady Catherine de Bourgh as she is his patroness. She is a very rich woman and she provides him a church, parish and a good house. Having now a good house and a sufficient income

implies that his safety needs are categorized as satisfied since he gets stability and protection in his life.

However, not all of the men's characters discussed in this research have fulfilled the needs for self-security. The last man's character is Wickham. He is described as a poor young man. Actually, he is raised by Darcy's family and he keeps asking for more money to Darcy after Darcy's father died. When Darcy does not want to give any more money to him, he is gone. Years later, he is back from London and enters an army in Meryton. Although military life is not what he is intended for, he still becomes an officer to get money to support his living. Still, it does not give him the life that he wants. He still wants to have more money that can make his life secured. His searching for wealth can be seen in this quotation below.

Her heart had been but slightly touched, and her vanity was satisfied with believing that she would have been his only choice, had fortune permitted it. The sudden acquisition of ten thousand pounds was the most remarkable charm of young lady to whom he was now rendering himself agreeable; but Elizabeth, less clear-sighted perhaps in this case than in Charlotte's, did not quarrel with him for his wish of independence (Austen, 2009: 180).

Through the quotation above, it can be seen that Wickham is only interested in a wealthy woman. It is so because having a wealthy companion is one of the ways to make someone's life stable and secured. Therefore, Wickham's safety needs are categorized as unsatisfied as he feels insecure of his life for not having much money.

3. Belongingness and Love Needs

Once the physiological and safety needs have been met, people become motivated by belongingness and love needs. The needs for love and belongingness are the needs which encourage people to have relationship with others. These needs can be categorized as satisfied when they are capable to give and get love. Love is a form of emotion that is dominant in the story of *Pride and Prejudice*. However, based on the data that the researcher has collected related to the satisfied and unsatisfied needs, not all the women and men characters have fulfilled or achieved the needs for belongingness and love.

a. Belongingness and Love Needs in Women's Characters

Love as one of the aspects of human relationship develops the conflict and the plot in the novel. Austen as the author of *Pride and Prejudice* presents the conflicts of love mostly through Elizabeth and Jane. It begins with the coming of Bingley with his family members and friends, including Darcy, to the assembly with a large party held in Elizabeth and Jane's neighbourhood. Jane falls in love for the first time with Bingley as she thinks that he is a sensible man with happy manners. Bingley himself admires her as she is a pretty woman with a good heart. They are getting close after meeting by meeting. Then he feels the same way as what Jane feels to him. The evidence showing his love to her can be seen in chapter fifty-five quoted below.

"Would you believe it, Lizzy, that when he went to town last November, he really loved me, and nothing but a persuasion of my being indifferent would have prevented his coming down again!" (Austen, 2009: 424)

From the quotation above, it is clear that belongingness and love needs of Jane can be categorized as satisfied as Bingley gives his attention to her which makes her happy. Although they are away from each other for months, he comes back for Jane because he loves her. As a result, they continue to be attracted to one another and it brings happiness in Jane's life.

Meanwhile, Jane's younger sister, Elizabeth has more conflict dealing with love as she is the main female character in the novel. In the beginning, she puts her attentions to Wickham as she is attracted by his kindness and Wickham himself also gives attentions to her. However, in the end Wickham's attentions are over since he admires someone else. In chapter twenty-six, Austen gives the following illustration.

Nothing, on the contrary, could be more natural; and while able to suppose that it cost him a few struggles to relinquish her, she was ready to allow it a wise and desirable measure for both, and could very sincerely wish him happy (Austen, 2009: 180).

The quotation above shows that Elizabeth realizes that she is not much in love to him for she does not mind that she is not Wickham's choice. The sudden assets of ten thousand pounds belong to the young lady named Miss King, makes him put more attentions to her than Elizabeth.

On the other hand, Darcy feels an attraction for Elizabeth though he does not show it directly. However, for the first time they meet at an assembly party, he actually does not pay attention to her and he refuses Bingley's suggestion to go dance with Elizabeth by saying "she is tolerable, but not handsome enough to

attempt me” to Bingley. Elizabeth overhears the comment and starts to dislike him because of his pride.

But Darcy’s feeling turns out to be love at the next ball in Netherfield as he realizes that she is different than other women there. He is attracted by her intelligence and her lively manner. In addition, Elizabeth finds out that Darcy is a very kind man and she falls in love with him.

Had Elizabeth been able to encounter his eye, she might have seen how well the expression of heartfelt delight, diffused over his face, became him; but, though she could not look, she could listen and told her of feelings, which, in proving of what importance she was to him, made his affection every moment more valuable (Austen, 2009: 446).

From the description in chapter fifty-eight above, it can be seen that Elizabeth is important for Darcy as he loves her and she loves him too. Therefore, it is clear that the belongingness and love needs of Elizabeth are categorized as satisfied.

Different from Jane and Elizabeth who have fulfilled their belongingness and love, the belongingness and love needs of Lydia and Charlotte are categorized as not satisfied.

Lydia, as the youngest sister of the Bennets is only interested with subjects related to love, balls and officers. She becomes a flirtatious girl looking for romance in her life, especially when a militia regiment arrives in her neighbourhood to stay the whole winter and establishes their base in Meryton. The first officer that Lydia admires is Captain Carter. However, there is nothing that happen between them. Then she meets Wickham and soon admires him as he is a handsome officer. Unfortunately, Wickham does not have the same

feeling as what Lydia has and it can be seen in chapter twenty-six quoted as follow.

“...Kitty and Lydia take his defection much more to heart than I do. They are young in the ways of the world, and not yet open to the mortifying conviction that handsome young men must have something to live on as well as the plain” (Austen, 2009: 181).

The quotation above is the conversation between Elizabeth and her aunt, Mrs. Gardiner talking about Wickham. Elizabeth tells her aunt that Lydia gets upset because Wickham likes another young woman who has a sudden acquisition of ten thousand pounds. Therefore, the belongingness and love needs of Lydia are categorized as not satisfied as she does not get Wickham's love.

It also happens to Elizabeth's best friend, Charlotte, who cannot fulfil the needs of love and belongingness since there is no man who really loves her. Though she is a kind woman, she is described as plain. She does not have the beauty like the daughters in the Bennet's family and her age which is about twenty-seven years old is considered as too old to be single. As a matter of fact, she is the first woman that Bingley asks to dance with at the ball held in Netherfield, but unfortunately he does not have any attraction toward her.

"You began the evening well, Charlotte," said Mrs. Bennet with civil self-command to Miss Lucas. "You were Mr. Bingley's first choice."

"Yes; but he seemed to like his second better."

"Oh! You mean Jane, I suppose, because he danced with her twice. To be sure that did seem as if he admired her — indeed I rather believe he did — I heard something about it — but hardly know what — something about Mr. Robinson" (Austen, 2009: 20).

Through the quotation in chapter five above, it clearly shows that Charlotte cannot fulfil her love needs as Bingley admires Jane instead of her.

However, she then meets Collins and tries to get his attentions on purpose after her best-friend Elizabeth rejects Collins' proposal to her. Because of her efforts, Collins gives attentions back to her.

Her reflections were in general satisfactory. Mr. Collins, to be sure, was neither sensible nor agreeable; his society was irksome, and his attachment to her must be imaginary. But still he would be her husband (Austen, 2009: 149).

From the description in chapter twenty-two above, it can be seen that Charlotte chooses him not because she is attracted by him and Collins' feeling towards her is also not love. Therefore, the belongingness and love needs of Charlotte are considered as not satisfied since her relationship with Collins is not based on love.

b. Belongingness and Love Needs in Men's Characters

Love is a form of emotion that is quite dominant in the story but it is not reflected in all men's characters. Austen presents the conflict of love mostly through the central character, Darcy. He realizes that he falls in love with one of the Bennet's daughters, Elizabeth, when he meets her at the ball in Netherfield for the second time. He is attracted by her intelligence and her lively manner which makes her different from other women there. His affection grows stronger after meeting by meeting with her.

Elizabeth, feeling all the more than common awkwardness and anxiety of his situation, now forced herself to speak; and immediately, though not very fluently, gave him to understand that her sentiments had undergone so material a change, since the period to which he alluded, as to make her receive with gratitude and pleasure his present assurances. The happiness which this reply produced, was such as he had probably never felt before;

and he expressed himself on the occasion as sensibly and as warmly as a man violently in love can be supposed to do (Austen, 2009: 445).

From the quotation in chapter fifty-eight above, it clearly shows that Elizabeth has the same feeling to him which brings happiness to Darcy. She is also in love with him as he cares about and is kind to her. Therefore, the belongingness and love needs of Darcy are categorized as satisfied as he is capable to give and get love.

Moreover, the belongingness and love needs of Darcy's best friend, Bingley, are also categorized as satisfied since the woman that he loves also loves him. The woman is Jane, the eldest daughter in the Bennet's family. He admires her for the first time he meets her at the ball in Netherfield and he is attracted by her beauty and her kindness. Then his admiration turns out to be love when he continues meeting her. This can be seen in chapter fifty-five.

They shook hands with great cordiality; and then, till her sister came down, she had to listen to all he had to say of his own happiness, and of Jane's perfections; and in spite of his being a lover, Elizabeth really believed all his expectations of felicity to be rationally founded, because they had for basis the excellent understanding, and super-excellent disposition of Jane, and a general similarity of feeling and taste between her and himself (Austen, 2009: 421).

The quotation above shows that Bingley is in love with Jane and Jane falls in love with him, too. Thus, it is proved that the belongingness and love needs of Bingley are categorized as satisfied since he is capable to get love from the woman that he loves.

However, it is different for Collins because he is unable to achieve the belongingness and love needs. Collins as a clergyman lives quite well since he

has a good house and a sufficient income. For this reason, he intends to marry. He means to choose one of the Bennet's daughters because he finds out that Bennet's daughters are known as pretty and friendly and he is also Mr. Bennet's cousin. At first, he prefers Jane to be his wife but Mrs. Bennet informs him that she is in a relationship. She then advises Collins to give attentions to Elizabeth who is equally next to Jane in age and beauty. He agrees and soon proposes Elizabeth which can be seen in chapter nineteen quoted as follow.

"You are too hasty, sir" she cried. "You forget that I have made no answer. Let me do it without further loss of time. Accept my thanks for the compliment you are paying me. I am very sensible of the honour of your proposals, but it is impossible for me to do otherwise than to decline them" (Austen, 2009: 129).

From the quotation above, it can be clearly seen that Elizabeth turns down his proposal. Elizabeth and Collins just know each other for a while and she is not attracted to him. Moreover, Collins chooses her not because he loves her but it is only because the idea of having a wife can complete his life.

Rejected by Elizabeth, he moves his object to Elizabeth's friend Charlotte, who is so kind giving him attentions. The next day, he comes to Charlotte's house, Lucas Lodge, expressing his intention of having a companion.

The stupidity with which he was favoured by nature must guard his courtship from any charm that could make a woman wish for its continuance; and Miss Lucas, who accepted him solely from the pure and disinterested desire of an establishment, cared not how soon that establishment were gained (Austen, 2009: 148).

Charlotte herself feels satisfied to hear the proposal though she is not attracted to him. In view of the fact that Charlotte accepts him not because of

love makes his belongingness and love needs are categorized as not satisfied because he is not capable to get love.

The last but not least is Wickham. As a poor soldier, Wickham is not looking for love as he is still searching for wealth for his security. Though many girls are attracted by his good-looking face, he does not give any attentions to them unless they are rich. Therefore, his belongingness and love of needs are also categorized as not satisfied since fortune becomes his priority. It is proved in chapter twenty-six quoted below.

“You are too sensible a girl, Lizzy, to fall in love merely because you are warned against it; and, therefore, I am not afraid of speaking openly. Seriously, I would have you be on your guard. Do not involve yourself or endeavour to involve him in affection which the want of fortune would make so very imprudent...”
(Austen, 2009: 173).

4. Esteem Needs

After people meet the needs for belongingness and love, they are free to pursue esteem needs. Maslow (1970) classifies two kinds of esteem needs that is reputation and self-esteem. Reputation is people’s perception of prestige, recognition, or fame which a person has. Meanwhile, self-esteem is defined as one’s personal feeling that he or she is worth it and also feels confident. These needs can be categorized as satisfied when they are able to achieve good self-esteem and the recognition of others. In Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice*, some of the characters have fulfilled esteem needs and some of them have not.

a. Esteem Needs in Women's Characters

The esteem needs which are related to reputation and self-esteem play an important part in this novel and Austen as the author of *Pride and Prejudice* shows it through the characters in the novel. Jane and Elizabeth are the characters who achieve esteem needs while Lydia and Charlotte do not.

Jane as the eldest daughter in the Bennet's family is known for her beauty and also her kindness. In other words, she has a good reputation in her neighbourhood. When she is at the ball in Netherfield, Bingley as a new comer coming from town is attracted by her beauty. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"You are dancing with the only handsome girl in the room," said Mr. Darcy, looking at the eldest Miss Bennet.
 "Oh! She is the most beautiful creature I ever beheld! But there is one of her sisters sitting down just behind you, who is very pretty, and I dare say very agreeable. Do let me ask my partner to introduce you" (Austen, 2009: 12).

Through the quotation above, it implies that Jane gets positive comments from Bingley and his best friend Darcy as they say she is the most beautiful girl there. She not only achieves the recognition of others related to her beauty but also achieves good self-esteem. Self-esteem is based on more than reputation or prestige. In this case, Jane feels confident about herself. It can be seen when she does not want to give up on her relationship with Bingley.

"How can you talk so?" said Jane, faintly smiling. "You must know that though I should be exceedingly grieved at their disapprobation, I could not hesitate" (Austen, 2009: 145).

From the quotation in chapter twenty-one above, it can be seen how Jane still wants to be with the man she loves, Bingley, though she cannot get approval

from Bingley's sister, Caroline. It happens because Caroline prefers his brother to have a relationship with Miss Darcy since Miss Darcy is a very rich girl. However, Jane feels no inferiority to them. Therefore, the esteem needs of Jane are categorized as satisfied as she has a good reputation and self-esteem.

Similar to Jane, Elizabeth has fulfilled the needs for esteem. As the second daughter, she is more lively and intelligent than the other sisters. For that reason, she becomes the most favourite daughter for his father. Her lively manner and her intelligence also make people around her attracted. Moreover, she feels confident for who she is though she does not come from a rich family. Darcy as the man who loves her also does not mind that her class is lower than him. However, Darcy's aunt gives her disapproval to Elizabeth about their relationship which can be seen in this following dialogue.

"Yes, and I had heard it before. But what is that to me? If there is no other objection to my marrying your nephew, I shall certainly not be kept from it knowing that his mother and aunt wished him to marry Miss de Bourgh. You both did as much as you could in planning the marriage. Its completion depended on others. If Mr. Darcy is neither by honour nor inclination confined to his cousin, why is not he to make another choice? And if I am that choice, why may not I accept him?" (Austen, 2009: 431)

The quotation in chapter fifty-six above is Elizabeth's answer to Darcy's aunt disapproval related to their relationship. Darcy's aunt, Lady Catherine de Bourgh has planned to marry her daughter Anne de Bourgh to Darcy but unfortunately her wish cannot become reality since Darcy loves Elizabeth. She then forces Elizabeth not to marry her nephew Darcy because their social class are not equal.

“In marrying your nephew, I should not consider myself as quitting that sphere. He is a gentleman; I am a gentleman’s daughter; so far we are equal” (Austen, 2009: 432).

However, Elizabeth ignores what Lady Catherine has said and she shows no inferiority to her. She does not want to be underestimated just because her family is not as rich as Darcy’s family. She feels confident that she is deserved to be Darcy’s wife and she does not want to pay attention to an outsider’s opinion forcing her what to do. Therefore, the esteem needs of Elizabeth are categorized as satisfied as she has good reputation and self-esteem by showing her intelligence and freedom.

On the contrary, the youngest sister of Jane and Elizabeth, Lydia, does not achieve the needs for esteem needs. Her attitudes show that she is a silly and flirtatious girl because what matters for her is only about officers, romance and balls. Moreover, her pursuit of romance makes her unable to have good reputation from others even from her own father. It is shown in chapter seven quoted below.

After listening one morning to their effusions on this subject, Mr. Bennet coolly observed:
 "From all that I can collect by your manner of talking, you must be two of the silliest girls in the country. I have suspected it some time, but I am now convinced" (Austen, 2009: 33).

Through the quotation above, it can be seen that her father gives negative opinions to her as she only cares about officers. Not only that, it gets worse when she is gone off to Scotland with an officer, that is Wickham. Because of her runaway action, she gets no respect from her neighbourhood and even from her family. It is so because the idea about a young woman who is still not

married escaping with a man is considered as a shameless behaviour. Therefore, the esteem needs of Lydia are clearly categorized as not satisfied.

Another woman's character who cannot achieve the needs for esteem is Charlotte. Her searching for convenience in her life makes her unable to obtain good self-esteem and good reputation as the characteristics of esteem needs. Charlotte as the eldest daughter in Lucas family does not come from a rich family which makes her feel insecure. For this reason, she gives attention to Collins pretending that she cares about him. However, the truth is that she only cares about his financial condition since her aim is having a better life. Her behaviour shows that she lacks of self-esteem and she gets negatives response because of her decision, especially from Elizabeth and Mr. Bennet which can be seen in the following description.

Mr. Bennet's emotions were much more tranquil on the occasion, and such as he did experience he pronounced to be of a most agreeable sort; for it gratified him, he said, to discover that Charlotte Lucas, whom he had been used to think tolerably sensible, was a foolish as his wife, and more foolish than his daughter! (Austen, 2009: 155)

b. Esteem Needs in Men's Characters

Not all of the men's characters in *Pride and Prejudice* are able to satisfy the esteem needs. It is only Darcy and his best friend, Bingley who meet the needs for esteem in their lives while Collins and Wickham are not capable to achieve the esteem needs.

Darcy as the central man's character is classified into the upper class for having ten thousands a year and he also has a very large property in Derbyshire.

In the beginning of the story, his behaviours are discovered to be proud and unpleasant but the truth is that he is actually a generous man. As a brother, he takes a good care of her sister, Georgiana and as a master, he is also being kind to his servants. It can be seen in chapter nine quoted below.

"He is the best landlord, and the best master," said she, "that ever lived; not like the wild young men nowadays who think of nothing but themselves. There is not one of his tenants or servants but will give him a good name. Some people call him proud; but I am sure I never saw anything of it. To my fancy, it is only because he does not rattle away like other young men" (Austen, 2009: 155).

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Darcy is a very kind man. His servant praises him for being good not only as a brother, but also a master and a landlord as well. The servant shares her good opinions about her master, Darcy, to Elizabeth and she tells her that she never hears any cross words from him in her life. Moreover, Darcy is being sociable to the poor and he cares about the people around him. Therefore, the esteem needs of Darcy are categorized as satisfied since he has a good reputation and a good self-esteem.

Similar to Darcy, Bingley also achieves his esteem needs as he has a good personality in which everybody likes it and they give positive responses toward him. As the newcomer coming from the north of England, he is soon to be the popular man for the people in Hertfordshire country town. It is so because he is not only has good-looking appearance but also has a large fortune of the inheritances from his father and his own big income. Moreover, he is being nice to everyone he meets and they praise him for having good manners. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"He is just what a young man ought to be," said she, "sensible, good-humoured, lively; and I never saw such happy manners! — so much ease, with such perfect good breeding!" "He is also handsome," replied Elizabeth, "which a young man ought likewise to be, if he possibly can. His character is thereby complete" (Austen, 2009: 15).

The quotation in chapter four above shows that Jane and Elizabeth give positive comments about Bingley's personality. Therefore, the esteem needs of Bingley are categorized as satisfied since he is being a successful man and has good reputation as well.

On the other hand, Collins has not achieved the needs for esteem because he lacks self-esteem and the respect of others. Collins is the cousin of Mr. Bennet who becomes a clergyman in Lady Catherine de Bourgh's territory as she is his patronage. Although he is clergyman, he lacks respect from the people who know him for his silly personality. It can be seen in chapter fourteen quoted below.

Mr. Bennet's expectations were fully answered. His cousin was as absurd as he had hoped, and he listened to him with the keenest enjoyment, maintaining at the same time the most resolute composure of countenance, and except in an occasional glance at Elizabeth, requiring no partner in his pleasure (Austen, 2009: 82).

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Mr. Bennet and Elizabeth believe that Collins is a silly man because of his attitude. It is so because he always tries to express compliment in a very elegant way to please everyone he meets even only for ordinary occasions. Besides his routine for admiring manners and politeness, he never puts out of his mind to let somebody know about anything related to his patronage Lady Catherine de Bourgh when he talks to people. He honours her too much and he does everything she says to him. It

implies that he develops feeling of inferiority. For this reason, the esteem needs of Collins are proved to be not satisfied since he lacks self-esteem and positive comments about his manners.

Similar to Collins, Wickham as the antagonist in the novel does not achieve the esteem needs. At the beginning of the story, Wickham who works as a military officer is considered as a charming man. Not only that, his pleasant personality makes people like him so easily, including Elizabeth. However, behind his goodness he is actually not as good as what people think about.

All Meryton seemed striving to blacken the man who, but three months before, had been almost an angel of light. He was declared to be in debt to every tradesman in the place, and his intrigues, all honoured with the title of seduction, had been extended into every tradesman's family. Everybody declared that he was the wickedest young man in the world; and everybody began to find out that they had always distrusted the appearance of his goodness (Austen, 2009: 354).

It does not need a long time that people finally find out the truth about him. They call him as the wickedest young man in the world because he gives them impression that he is a very nice man and he takes advantages from it to get what he wants. Moreover, he owns money from every tradesman in Meryton and runs off without paying them back. This behaviour shows that he is an irresponsible and dishonest man. Therefore, it is clear that the esteem needs of Wickham are not categorized as satisfied as he does not get both of good self-esteem and good reputation from others.

B. Motives of the Characters toward Marriage

Motives refer to the reason why any behaviour occurs and it can determine the course of life. According to Maslow, motives are driven by needs and it makes those two things cannot be separated one another. In *Pride and Prejudice*, Austen presents a complex portrait related to the subject of marriage. Every character in the novel has different motive to enter the stage of marriage. Thus, the researcher finds four motives of the characters toward marriage presented in the novel based on the result of their needs. The detail description of each motive will be presented along with supportive data in the sub-chapters below:

1. Motive of Love

Love is an important consideration when a couple concerns about their marriage. It becomes the dominant motive in the novel. The four characters enter the stage of marriage because they fall in love. It can be seen from the motive of the marriage through Elizabeth and Darcy and the marriage between Jane and Bingley. Their reason to get married is influenced by the motive of love. They are capable to give and get love as all of them have achieved the belongingness and love needs.

The motive of love towards marriage can be seen clearly through the major characters in the novel, Elizabeth and Darcy. They fall in love with each other. They meet face to face with each other for the first time when they attend a local ball in Hertfordshire. Darcy is captivated by Elizabeth's beautiful eyes,

intelligence and also her lively manner. He then realizes that she is different from other women there and it makes him falling in love with her. Finally, he expresses his love by proposing Elizabeth which can be seen in chapter thirty-four below.

"In vain I have struggled. It will not do. My feelings will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you" (Austen, 2009: 227).

Ignoring that her social class is lower than him, he expresses his affection to her. Although he knows that his family may disagree about the lower status of Elizabeth, it does not stop his intention to marry her. This attitude clearly shows that he wants to marry her because of love.

On the other hand, Elizabeth needs a long time to realize that she falls in love with Darcy, the man that she hates for the first time she meets. On the very first appearance in the novel, she recognizes him as a proud and unfriendly man. His unpleasant manners makes Elizabeth easily criticizes that he is not much more than an arrogant man for having large amount of money and his property as well. However, her prejudice against him changes little by little. It happens due to their meeting by meeting which makes her understand him better. It can be seen in chapter forty-four quoted below.

She respected, she esteemed, she was grateful to him, she felt a real interest in his welfare; and she only wanted to know how far she wished that welfare to depend upon herself, and how far it would be for the happiness of both that she should employ the power, which her fancy told her still possessed, of bringing on her the renewal of his addresses (Austen, 2009: 318).

From the quotation above, it shows the changes of Elizabeth's feeling towards Darcy from hatred to admiration. She realizes that he is actually a very

good young man and generous not only to his relatives but also to the poor people. She learns that she has been quite unjust in her judgement against him. For this reason, Elizabeth no longer hates Darcy and she even respects him for his goodness. Her affection towards Darcy can be seen in chapter fifty-three as follows.

To Jane, he could be only man whose proposals she had refused, and whose merit she had undervalued; but to her own more extensive information, he was the person to whom the whole family were indebted for the first of benefits, and whom she regarded herself with an interest, if not quite so tender, at least as reasonable and just as what Jane felt for Bingley (Austen, 2009: 404).

This quotation shows that Elizabeth also loves Darcy. His care and kindness that are always given to her and her family strengthen her love for him. She thanks him for what he has done to her family but Darcy lets her know that what he does is because he loves her. This can be seen in chapter fifty-eight.

"If you will thank me," he replied, "let it be for yourself alone. That the wish of giving happiness to you might add force to the other inducements which led me on, I shall not attempt to deny. But your family owe me nothing. Much as I respect them, I believe I thought only of you" (Austen, 2009: 445).

Giving happiness to Elizabeth is his way to show his love for her. He makes her happy by helping her family to find her younger sister, Lydia who runs away with Wickham and to provide him with much money so that Wickham agrees to marry her. His help without being asked clearly shows that Elizabeth is important for him.

Meanwhile, Elizabeth's love for Darcy can be seen when she asks her father to give approval for their relationship.

"I do, I do like him," she replied, with tears in her eyes, "I love him. Indeed he has no improper pride. He is perfectly amiable. You do not know what he really is; then pray do not pain me by speaking of him in such terms" (Austen, 2009: 458).

She expresses her affection towards Darcy to her father emotionally. She convinces him that Darcy is a good man and she wants to be his wife because she loves him. The hatred that she feels in the beginning towards him changes into affection because of his goodness.

Besides Elizabeth and Darcy, the motive of marriage between Jane and Bingley is also because of love. Jane and Bingley fall in love for the first time with each other when they meet at a ball held in Hertfordshire. The first thing that Bingley does to Jane to show his affection can be seen in chapter three quoted below.

"...I wish you had been there. Jane was so admired, nothing could be like it. Everybody said how well she looked; and Mr. Bingley thought her quite beautiful, and danced with her twice! Only think of that, my dear; he actually danced with her twice! And she was the only creature in the room that he asked a second time..." (Austen, 2009: 13).

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Bingley is more interested with Jane rather than with any other women there. It is so because Jane's beauty attracts him and her kindness makes him comfortable to be with her.

Meanwhile, in chapter four, it can be seen from Jane and Elizabeth's conversation how is Jane's feeling towards him.

When Jane and Elizabeth were alone, the former, who had been cautious in her praise of Mr. Bingley before, expressed to her sister just how very much she admired him.
 "He is just what a young man ought to be," said she, "sensible, good-humoured, lively; and I never saw such happy manners!—

so much ease, with such perfect good breeding!" (Austen, 2009: 15)

From the quotation above, it clearly shows that Jane admires Bingley because he has a good personality. Her admiration then turns out to be love after meeting by meeting with him. Jane's love even can be seen clearly when Bingley leaves Netherfield and he is back to town.

She was now, on being settled at home, at leisure to observe the real state of her spirit's sisters. Jane was not happy. She still cherished a very tender affection for Bingley (Austen, 2009: 274).

From the quotation in chapter forty above, it can be seen that although Bingley is back to town leaving her, she is still in love with him. She feels unhappy as she wants to be with him.

However, a year later, he comes to Netherfield to meet Jane after he gets faith from his best friend, Darcy, that the woman that he loves also truly loves him. As a result, Bingley's love for her causes him to propose her to be his wife. His happiness shows up when she accepts his proposal. It can be seen in chapter fifty-five as follows.

He then shut the door, and coming up to her, claimed the good wishes and affection of a sister. Elizabeth honestly and heartily expressed her delight in the prospect of their relationship (Austen, 2009: 421).

From the descriptions above, it can be seen how much he loves Jane. He expresses his joy and praises Jane's perfection to Jane's sister, Elizabeth. Therefore, it is clear that their motive to enter the stage of marriage is because of love.

2. Motive of Financial Condition

Financial condition belongs to safety needs as it influences the stability of life. The motive of financial condition towards marriage appears in the novel since there are characters that cannot achieve their safety needs. It can be seen through Charlotte and Wickham. Their reason to enter the stage of marriage is influenced by the motive of financial condition. For them, getting married with someone who is richer than them is their way out to obtain their financial security so that they can fulfil their safety needs.

The motive of financial condition can be seen clearly through Charlotte when she accepts Collins's proposal to be his wife purely because she wants to have a better life. It can be seen in chapter twenty-two quoted below.

The stupidity with which he was favoured by nature must guard his courtship from any charm that could make a woman wish for its continuance; and Miss Lucas, who accepted him solely from the pure and disinterested desire of an establishment, cared not how soon that establishment were gained (Austen, 2009: 148).

Charlotte's attitude towards Collins's proposal in the quotation above proves that her motive to get married is influenced by financial condition. It is so because Collins has a better living compared with her living. As a clergyman, his safety needs are satisfied since he has a good property and a sufficient income. For this reason, Charlotte wants to be with him as she thinks that he can guarantee her life though she does not have any affection towards him.

Without thinking highly either of men or matrimony, marriage had always been her object; it was the only provision for well-educated young women of small fortune, and however uncertain of giving happiness, must be their pleasantest preservative from want. This preservative she had now obtained; and at the age of

twenty-seven, without having ever been handsome, she felt all the good luck of it (Austen, 2009: 149).

For Charlotte, marriage always becomes her aim, especially with her condition that needs protection and convenience from uncertainty of her life. To be married with someone who has a higher economic status becomes her way to solve her economy problem. Without considering the mutual relationship, she accepts Collins to be her companion which still can be seen in chapter twenty-two as follows.

I ask only a comfortable home; and considering Mr. Collin's character, connection, and situation in life, I am convinced that my chance of happiness with him is as fair as most people can boast on entering the marriage state" (Austen, 2009: 152).

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Charlotte can get what she needs in her life by choosing Collins to be his husband. The need for self-security drives her to have the motive of financial condition towards marriage.

Similar to Charlotte who does not get her safety needs fulfilled, Wickham also does not achieve his safety needs as he feels insecure of his life for being poor. As a result, his motive to get married is driven by financial condition. It can be seen in chapter twenty-six quoted below.

The sudden acquisition of ten thousand pounds was the most remarkable charm of young lady to whom he was now rendering himself agreeable; but Elizabeth, less clear-sighted perhaps in this case than in Charlotte's, did not quarrel with him for his wish of independence (Austen, 2009: 180).

Through the quotation above, it can be seen that he gives attention to rich women as his searching for wealth becomes the aim of his life. He takes advantage from them in order to support his living. Wickham's desire for

prosperity can even be seen clearly when he takes Darcy's sister Georgiana, who is just fifteen years old, to escape with him for having a secret marriage.

Mr. Wickham's chief object was unquestionably my sister's fortune, which is thirty thousand pounds; but I cannot help supposing that the hope of revenging himself on me was a strong inducement. His revenge would have been complete indeed (Austen, 2009: 244).

The quotation in chapter thirty-five above shows that Wickham is interested to have a plan marrying Georgiana only because she has thirty thousand pounds of her wealth. Unfortunately, Darcy as Georgiana's brother stops them from their runaway as he soon finds out Wickham's plan. Although Wickham fails to have a secret marriage with Georgiana, he finally succeeds to run away with the youngest daughter in the Bennet family, Lydia.

But he found, in reply to this question, that Wickham still cherished the hope of more effectually making his fortune by marriage in some other country. Under such circumstances, however, he was not likely to be proof against the temptation of immediate relief (Austen, 2009: 390).

He purely wants to get married with Lydia because he knows that he can get more money. For Wickham, a marriage is his way out to achieve prosperity to support his living. It is so because he can arrange his companion's wealth by himself and it will make his safety needs satisfied as he feels secure about his financial condition.

3. Motive of Social Status

There is another thing besides love and financial condition that can influence people to enter the stage of marriage, such as social status. The motive

of social status towards marriage appears in the novel through one of the men's character, Collins. It is so because his belongingness and love needs and also his esteem needs are not categorized as satisfied though he has fulfilled the needs for self-security. As a result, his reason to enter the stage of marriage is influenced by the motive of social status to fulfil the unsatisfied needs which can be clearly seen in chapter nineteenth quoted below.

"My reasons for marrying are, first, that I think it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances (like myself) to set the example of matrimony in his parish; secondly, that I am convinced that it will add very greatly to my happiness; and thirdly—which perhaps I ought to have mentioned earlier, that it is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble lady whom I have the honour of calling patroness..." (Austen, 2009: 127).

The quotation above is the Collins's speech to Elizabeth when he proposes her to be his wife. He expresses his reasons clearly to her that his want of a wife is influenced by his duty as a clergyman to set proper example to society and his obedience to Lady Catherine as his patroness for her advice to get married. Collins's attitude towards his decision to get married proves that his motive towards marriage is driven by social status as he only cares about society's opinion, especially to his superior.

"...Mr. Collins, you must marry. A clergyman like you must marry. Choose properly, choose a gentlewoman for my sake; and for your own, let her be an active, useful sort of person, not brought up high, but be able to make a small income go a good way. This is my advice. Find such a woman as soon as you can, bring her to Hunsford, and I will visit her..." (Austen, 2009: 128).

For Collins, a marriage is his way to serve and fulfil his patroness's command. Since his proposal is rejected by Elizabeth, he then proposes

Elizabeth's friend Charlotte without considering the mutual relationship. However, it does not matter for him as his intention to seek a wife mostly for the sake of his patroness and the society. It is influenced by his unsatisfied needs of belongingness and love and esteem. He is not yet capable to give love to his companion and he always does whatever his patroness says because he lacks self-esteem to the superior. As a result, his motive to get married with Charlotte is driven by social status.

4. Motive of Lust

The motive of lust towards marriage appears in the novel through one of the women's character, that is Lydia. It happens because her needs of belongingness and love are still categorized as unsatisfied needs. She grows to be a flirtatious young girl who is looking for romance most of her time. As a result, the life of romance that she wants but has not been fulfilled influence her motive to enter the stage of marriage. In chapter thirty-seven, Austen gives the following description.

They were ignorant, idle, and vain. While there was an officer in Meryton, they would flirt with him; and while Meryton was within a walk of Longbourn, they would be going there forever. (Austen, 2009: 258)

The quotation above portrays Lydia's behaviour towards men, especially to the officers. Supported by her mother's treat, she becomes a flirtatious young girl who is only interested to pursuit the romance life. This condition leads her to seek men's attentions to fulfil her belongingness and love needs. To satisfy the needs, the idea of marriage becomes her choice to fulfil her unsatisfied needs

though she is still a very young girl. It can be seen in chapter thirty-nine as follows.

She says Lizzy had better have taken Mr. Collins; but I do not think there would have been any fun in it. Lord! How I should like to be married before any of you; and then I would chaperon you about to all the balls (Austen, 2009: 267).

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Lydia considers a marriage as something that should be done as soon as possible to obtain enjoyment. Her pursuit of no more than romance accompanied by her lack of knowledge due to her young age indicates that her intention to get married is merely driven by lust. Her behaviour showing lust can be seen in chapter forty-seven when she elopes with one of the officers, Wickham.

I am going to Gretna Green, and if you cannot guess with who, I shall think you a simpleton, for there is but one man in the world I love, and he is an angel. I should never be happy without him, so think it no harm to be off (Austen, 2009: 349).

From Lydia's words above, it can be seen how her admiration towards Wickham affects her behaviour. She elopes with him to experience the pleasure of the romantic journey with the one she likes. Furthermore, Lydia is only captivated by Wickham's appearance and his good look. It can be categorized as lust since she only cares about the enjoyment without thinking any serious impacts for what she has done to her family and also to herself. Therefore, it shows that her motive to get married with him is driven by lust.

C. Austen's Views of Marriage in the Novel

Throughout the novel which is set around 18th and 19th centuries, it can be seen how Jane Austen presents her views toward marriage. It is shown through the carefully chosen characters and their situation, particularly through the correlation between the characters' satisfied and unsatisfied needs and their motives toward marriage. Based on the findings of both characters' needs and motives, the researcher presents four kinds of marriages in the novel: the marriages of Elizabeth and Darcy, Jane and Bingley, Charlotte and Collins, and also Lydia and Wickham. As a result, the researcher discovers three views of marriage from the representation of four marriages in the novel which will be explained in the following sub-chapters:

1. Marriage as a Complex Phenomenon

Through the characterization in *Pride and Prejudice*, it can be clearly seen that Austen wants to show the complexity of the issue related to marriage with her various characters. It is presented by the four women's characters, Elizabeth; Jane; Charlotte; Lydia and the four men's characters, Darcy; Bingley; Collins; and Wickham. In other words, it represents four couples, Elizabeth and Darcy; Jane and Bingley; Charlotte and Collins; and also Lydia and Wickham.

The eight characters described in the novel are not from the same social background which includes the upper class, middle class, and the lower class. This class distinction affects their needs and directly influences their motives for living, including for marriage. That is why there are different kinds of marriages in the novel because each character has different needs to fulfill, which leads to

various motives to enter the stage of marriage. Moreover, the variation of motives toward marriage might cause different problems in a marriage life.

The first type of marriage is the marriage which is based on love. It can be seen through two couples: the marriage between Elizabeth and Darcy and also the marriage between Jane and Bingley. Elizabeth and Jane are from the middle class family, while Darcy and Bingley are from the upper class family. Those four characters have fulfilled physiological, safety, belongingness and love, and esteem needs. Because all those needs are categorized as satisfied, the first consideration for them to get married is having the mutual relationship which based on love. They might not have financial problem in their marriage since their safety needs are satisfied. However, the differences of their personalities might arise problems in their relationships unless respect and understanding to each other become the foundation of their marriage. In the end of the story, Austen illustrates that they show respect and understanding for one another as their foundation of their marriages.

The second type is the marriage between Charlotte and Collins which is driven by financial condition and social status. Both of them are from the middle class family but their levels of needs are different from one and another. Charlotte has fulfilled her physiological needs but her safety needs are not categorized as satisfied since she feels insecure in her life for having no money. Meanwhile, the physiological and safety needs of Collins are categorized as satisfied but his belongingness and love needs and also esteem needs are not categorized as satisfied. Thus, Charlotte accepts Collins' proposal as he can

guarantee the need for self-security that she needs, while Collins chooses Charlotte to be his companion for the sake of social status. Through the marriage, both of them are happy because they achieve what they need. However, their relationships seem awkward since Charlotte enjoys herself when her husband Collins is not around.

The last type marriage which is based on lust and financial condition is seen through Lydia and Wickham. Lydia comes from the middle class family, while Wickham can be classified as a poor man. Their levels of needs are also different from one and another. The first two levels of needs in Maslow's needs hierarchy, physiological needs and safety needs are fulfilled by Lydia while Wickham only fulfills the first level of need, that is physiological needs.

For Lydia, any subjects related to love, balls and officers are always interesting. However, since her needs of belongingness and love are categorized as unsatisfied, then the pursuit of romance becomes her goal. For this reason, she wants to be married with Wickham as she is only captivated by his appearance and his good looks without knowing him further. Thus, her choice of companion in a marriage is merely driven by lust. Meanwhile, Wickham's reason to enter the stage of marriage with Lydia is influenced by his need for financial security because his safety needs are categorized as unsatisfied needs. Thus, he marries her to get more money from her family so that he can fulfil his safety needs. As a result, there is no good quality in their marriage. Lydia's reputation is ruined for the elopement that she has done with Wickham, while Wickham becomes disinterested in Lydia as he only cares about his financial security.

From this representation of the different types of marriages presented in the novel, Austen wants to present the complex portrait of the issue related to marriage by showing that marriage is not as simple as it seems. She makes characters with different social conditions which determine different levels of needs and leads to different motives toward marriage. By showing the differences, it can be seen that there are some things besides love that influence someone's decision to enter the stage of marriage, such as financial condition, social status, etc. As a result, it might arise different problems that occur in a marriage life. Therefore, a marriage is viewed as a complex portrait of phenomenon in human life since it is different from one and another and there are also many aspects to consider to get married with different consequences.

2. Marriage as a Romantic Phenomenon

Romantic is a form of condition which is associated with an emotional feeling of love. In *Pride and Prejudice*, Austen reveals the conflicts about love which can be seen in two couples, Elizabeth and Darcy, and also Jane and Bingley. Love is their first consideration to get married since they have fulfilled their individual needs so they see marriage as a declaration of love as they want to be with the one they love.

It is shown through the protagonists in the novel, Elizabeth and Darcy. From their relationship, Austen shows that love is a strong foundation to create a successful marriage. Though in the beginning they are distant from each other because of their dissimilarity, Elizabeth and Darcy are able to overcome the

problems that they have because they are in love with each other. From the differences of their personalities, they learn to understand one another. Through the figures of Elizabeth and Darcy as the main characters, Austen emphasizes the importance of getting to know one's partner as a characteristic of love. As a result, Austen reveals a happy ending romance with a marriage between Elizabeth and Darcy showing that she believes that love is needed for a happy marriage.

Supported by the other protagonists in the novel, Jane and Bingley, Austen expresses the idea of love in which admiration and respect play an important part as another characteristic of love. Through the relationship between Jane and Bingley, she shows that love starts with admiration to one another. They admire each other for having good personality and it makes them fall in love and respect to one another. Austen demonstrates that the romance presented by this couple shows happiness at the end of their story as they desire to marry because they are truly in love.

From those two couples, Austen shows that marriage is a romantic phenomenon since the foundation of the marriage itself is love. Though there might be any differences either in personality or social class in a relationship, respect and understanding one's partner can overcome the problems that can come out. She emphasizes that both respect and understanding to each other are the basis of a truly love which will become a romantic marriage that can bring happiness.

3. Marriage as a Realistic Phenomenon

In *Pride and Prejudice*, Austen not only considers marriage as a romantic phenomenon, but she also presents marriage as a realistic phenomenon. It can be seen through the relationship between Charlotte and Collins, and also the relationship between Lydia and Wickham. Those two couples do not fulfill all the levels of needs which influence their decisions to enter the stage of marriage. In this case, the mate selection plays an important part in their marriages.

Through the relationship between Charlotte and Collins, Austen depicts the realistic situation to make a possible decision in life. The fact that Charlotte chooses Collins as her husband because of financial condition, and Collins proposes Charlotte as his wife because of an obligation shows that they fulfill each other's needs. It is so because Collins can provide the economic stability that she needs while Charlotte does not mind to be married with him.

By Charlotte and Collins' actions, Austen shows the realistic choices to enter the stage of marriage. For Charlotte, getting married with Collins is her opportunity to have a better life. She believes that with her looks, age and her financial condition, Collins is the most profitable for her, especially in Austen's time women are not allowed to work so that a marriage is Charlotte's way out to help her obtain the safety needs for herself. Meanwhile, for Collins, though Charlotte is not categorized as a pretty woman, he chooses her to be his wife because it is his opportunity to get married as soon as possible since there are no other possible alternatives for him.

Austen also demonstrates that marriage as a realistic phenomenon can be seen through the figures of Lydia and Wickham as a young couple. She uses their relationship to illustrate another reality of marriage by showing Lydia and Wickham's elopement before they finally get married. The action of the elopement has an effect on their reputation, especially to Lydia as a young woman and also Lydia's family. It is so because in a society elopement is considered as a negative behaviour. Through this incident, Austen shows that getting married becomes a realistic decision, for Lydia, to fulfill the life of lust romance that she wants; for Wickham, to obtain his safety needs; and for Lydia's family, to save their family's reputation.

The relationship of Charlotte and Collins which is driven by financial condition and social status, and the relationship of Lydia and Wickham which is driven from lust and financial condition illustrate marriage as a realistic phenomenon in which there is no love as the foundation. It can be seen that they view marriage as an opportunity to satisfy their unsatisfied needs. However, it is known at the end of the story in the novel that their marriages are not as happy as the marriages of Elizabeth and Darcy, and also Jane and Bingley.

From those two couples, Austen wants to deliver her opinion that the realistic decision to enter the stage of a marriage is possible to happen in a real life due to the individual's needs and the social condition as well. However, she also points out that a marriage caused by a realistic reason has a bigger possibility to lead to unhappiness unless there are respect and understanding for one another in the marriage life.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After analyzing Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* related to Austen's views toward marriage seen from the characters' needs and motives, the researcher reveals the description of the characters' satisfied and unsatisfied needs and the characters' motives of marriage and from those two points the researcher can conclude Austen's views of marriage.

A. The Satisfied and Unsatisfied Needs of the Characters

Every character in the novel has different levels of needs within, since their social conditions are different to one another. The satisfied and unsatisfied needs of the characters in the novel are described through four levels of classifications based on Maslow's theory of needs hierarchy, namely physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, and esteem needs.

The first level is physiological needs, the most basic needs of every human being which include food, water, oxygen, clothes, place for living, and etc. All the four women's characters (Elizabeth, Jane, Lydia, and Charlotte), and all the four men's characters (Darcy, Bingley, Wickham, and Collins) discussed in this research have fulfilled their physiological needs because of their possessions. In other words, the physiological needs of those eight characters are categorized as satisfied.

The second level is safety needs which are associated with the stability of life. From the eight characters, there are six characters, Elizabeth, Jane, Lydia, Darcy, Bingley, and Collins who have fulfilled the safety needs. Elizabeth, Jane, Lydia, and Collins belong to the middle class society while Darcy and Bingley come from the upper class society. Their safety needs are categorized as satisfied because they feel secure and comfortable with their lives. However, the safety needs of the other two characters, Charlotte and Wickham are categorized as unsatisfied since they feel insecure for not having stability in their lives. For this reason, they do not look for any further except the stability in life until their safety needs are satisfied.

The third level is belongingness and love needs. The ability to give and get love becomes the important factor for categorizing these needs to be satisfied. There are only four from the eight characters that fulfil the needs for belongingness and love. They are Jane, Elizabeth, Darcy and Bingley. Jane is in love with Bingley and Bingley feels the same way as what Jane feels to him. It also happens to Elizabeth and Darcy. Darcy loves Elizabeth and she loves him too. Their belongingness and love needs are categorized as satisfied because they are capable to give and get love. On the other hand, the belongingness and love needs of the other four characters, Lydia, Charlotte, Collins and Wickham are categorized as unsatisfied needs since they are not capable to give and get love. For this reason, Lydia and Collins do not look for any further than belongingness and love until those needs are satisfied, while Charlotte and Wickham still focus on their safety needs, so they do not look for belongingness and love.

The last is esteem needs. The characters' esteem needs can be categorized as satisfied when they are able to achieve good self-esteem and good reputation. There are only four from the eight characters that fulfil the needs for esteem. They are Jane, Elizabeth, Darcy and Bingley. Their esteem needs are categorized as satisfied because they have good self-esteem and achieve good reputation because of their personality. On the other hand, the other four characters, Lydia, Charlotte, Collins and Wickham cannot fulfil the needs for esteem. In other words, their esteem needs are categorized as unsatisfied needs because their behaviour shows that they lack of self-esteem and they also get negative opinions from others.

B. Motives of the Characters toward Marriage

There are four different motives of the characters toward marriage that emerge based on the result of their needs. The first is the motive of love. This motive can be seen through the relationship between Elizabeth and Darcy, and also between Jane and Bingley. They fall in love with each other and love becomes their main reason to enter the stage of marriage as all of them have achieved the belongingness and love needs.

The second is the motive of financial condition which is experienced by Charlotte and Wickham. Charlotte accepts Collins' proposal because he can guarantee her financial condition, and Wickham enters the stage of marriage with Lydia because he needs money. The motive of financial condition towards marriage appears as Charlotte and Wickham cannot achieve their safety needs. The unsatisfied of their safety needs influences their motive to enter the stage of

marriage. They consider marriage as their way out to obtain their financial security so that they can fulfil their safety needs.

The third is the motive of social status. It can be seen through the one of the men's characters, Collins. His reason to enter the stage of marriage with Charlotte is influenced by the motive of social status. It is so because his needs of belongingness and love, and also his needs of esteem are still unsatisfied. Therefore, he only considers marriage as his clergyman's duty to set a proper example to society and as the way to serve and fulfil his patroness's advice.

The last is the motive of lust which is only experienced by Lydia who gets married with Wickham. It happens because her needs of belongingness and love are still categorized as unsatisfied needs. She becomes a flirtatious young girl who is only interested to pursuit the romance life in order to fulfil her belongingness and love needs. As a result, she sees marriage as the way to pursuit the enjoyment of the romance life that she wants. She chooses Wickham only because of his appearance and his good look and it shows that her motive toward marriage is driven by lust.

C. Austen's Views of Marriage in the Novel

Throughout the characters' satisfied and unsatisfied needs and their motives toward marriage, it can be seen how Jane Austen presents her views toward marriage. There are three views of marriage from the representation of four marriages in the novel: the marriages of Elizabeth and Darcy; Jane and Bingley, Charlotte and Collins; and also Lydia and Wickham.

The first view of Austen toward marriage is marriage as a complex phenomenon. She makes characters with different social conditions which determine different levels of needs and leads to different motives toward marriage. As a result, it might arise different problems that occur in a marriage life. From the representation of the different types of marriages presented in the novel, she shows that marriage can be different to one another since there are many aspects to consider to get married with different consequences.

The second view of Austen toward marriage is marriage as a romantic phenomenon. She shows that marriage is a romantic phenomenon since the foundation of the marriage itself is love. Through the relationship of two couples, Elizabeth and Darcy, and also Jane and Bingley who have fulfilled all four levels of needs, she expresses the idea that love is a strong foundation to create a successful marriage. She emphasizes the idea that both respect and understanding to each other can overcome the problems that might happen in a marriage life. Then it will become a romantic marriage that can bring happiness.

The last view of Austen toward marriage is marriage as a realistic phenomenon. She uses the marriage of Charlotte and Collins and the marriage of Lydia and Wickham to illustrate that the realistic choices to get married are possible to happen due to the individual's needs and the social condition as well. However, she also points out that a marriage driven by a realistic reason might arise problems that lead to unhappiness unless there are respect and understanding for one another in the marriage itself.

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APPENDIX I

THE SUMMARY OF AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE*

Pride and Prejudice is a novel written by Jane Austen which captures the attention of her readers with marriage issue as its major theme. Set around 18th and 19th centuries, the novel begins with Mrs. Bennet's wish to get her daughters married. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet and their five daughters; Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Kitty and Lydia belong to the middle class family who live in the estate of Longbourn in Hertfordshire, a rural district about thirty miles from London.

The arrival of Mr. Bingley as a rich gentleman from London in the neighbourhood catches the attention of the people there, including the Bennets. At a local ball, Bingley brings along his family and his best friend, Darcy who is richer than him. Bingley who is sociable is well received in the community, while Darcy is immediately considered as a proud and unfriendly man. Soon, Bingley and Jane are attracted to one another since he admires Jane's beauty and gentleness and Jane herself is captivated by his kindness. In contrast to Jane and Bingley, Elizabeth and Darcy confront each other after Darcy's rejection of her at the dance which makes Elizabeth develop a strong prejudice against him.

Knowing that Jane and Bingley are getting closer makes Mrs. Bennet happy and she becomes happier when Mr. Bennet's relative, Collins who inherits his property of Longbourn intends to marry one of the Bennets' daughters. At first, he wants to propose Jane but Mrs. Bennet informs him that she is about to be engaged and he can turn his attention to Elizabeth as she is still available. When

Elizabeth rejects him, he then proposes Elizabeth's best friend, Charlotte Lucas who immediately accepts him as she believes that he is the best chance she has to have a better life. As a result, Elizabeth is disappointed with her friend's decision because she believes that they do not love to each other. As Elizabeth feels upset over Charlotte's decision, Jane is very disappointed with Bingley as he leaves Netherfield and returns to London. Later Elizabeth finds out that Darcy influences his friend to leave her sister Jane. Moreover, she is told by her new acquaintance Wickham that Darcy he is not a good man and it makes Elizabeth hates him.

On the contrary, Darcy falls in love with Elizabeth. He proposes her to be his wife but she rejects him and she shows her anger to him for what he has done to her sister and Wickham. Mr. Darcy feels upset and in the next morning he gives her a letter that answers all her accusations. Trough the letter, Elizabeth knows that Wickham is a liar and she feels guilty to Darcy. As a result, Elizabeth's hatred becomes admiration as she realizes that he is a very kind man. It is proved when he saves the reputation of Elizabeth's youngest sister Lydia. Lydia has eloped with Wickham but he has no plans to marry her. However, he finally marries her because Darcy gives him a lot of money and pays his all debts. Elizabeth is impressed with Darcy's kindness and she gradually falls in love with him. She is also happy when Bingley returns to Netherfield and proposes marriage to Jane. A few days later, Darcy also proposes marriage to Elizabeth. This time she accepts it with joy.

APPENDIX II

Appendix A: The Characters' Satisfied and Unsatisfied Needs

A. Physiological Needs

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
1	Elizabeth	The rest of the evening was spent in conjecturing how soon he would return Mr. Bennet's visit, and determining when they should	2/8	Satisfied	A1.1	Darcy	"You have a house in town, I conclude?" Mr. Darcy bowed.	6/29	Satisfied	A2.1
2	Elizabeth	An invitation to dinner was soon afterwards dispatched; and already had Mrs.Bennet planned the courses that were to do credit to her housekeeping, when an answer arrived which deferred it all.	3/10	Satisfied	A1.1	Darcy	Mrs. Gardiner abused her stupidity. "If it were merely a fine house richly furnished," said she, "I should not care about it myself; but the grounds are delightful. They have some of the finest woods in the country."	42/291	Satisfied	A2.1
3	Elizabeth	I hope, my dear," said Mr. Bennet to his wife, as they were at breakfast the next morning, "that you have ordered a good dinner today, because I have reason to expect an addition to our family party."	13/73	Satisfied	A1.1	Darcy	"Is your master much at Pemberley in the course of the year?" "Not so much as I could wish, sir; but I dare say he may spend half his time here; and Miss Darcy is always down for the summer months."	43/297	Satisfied	A2.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
4	Jane	When at length they arose to take leave, Mrs. Bennet was most pressingly civil in her hope of seeing the whole family soon at Longbourn, and addressed herself especially to Mr. Bingley, to assure him how happy he would make them by eating a family dinner with them at any time, without the ceremony of a formal invitation.	18/125	Satisfied	A3.1	Bingley	"Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it, that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week."	1/1	Satisfied	A4.1
5	Jane	The dinner too in its turn was highly admired; and he begged to know to which of his fair cousins the excellency of its cooking was owing.	13/78	Satisfied	A3.1	Bingley	"I am sorry to hear that; but why did not you tell me that before? If I had known as much this morning I certainly would not have called on him. I would not have called on him. It is very unlucky; but as I have actually paid the visit, we cannot escape the acquaintance now."	2/7	Satisfied	A4.1
6	Jane	During dinner, Mr. Bennet scarcely spoke at all; but when the servants were withdrawn, he thought it time to have	14/80	Satisfied	A3.1	Bingley	His being such a charming young man, and so rich, and living but three miles from them were the first points of	18/120	Satisfied	A4.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		some conversation with his guest, and therefore started a subject in which he expected him to shine, by observing that he seemed very fortunate in his patroness.					self-gratulation; and then it was such a comfort to think how fond the two sisters were of Jane, and to be certain that they must desire the connection as much as she could do.			
7	Charlotte	It had given him a disgust to his business, and to his residence in a small market town; and, in quitting them both, he had removed his family to a house about a mile from Meryton, dominated from that period Lucas Lodge, where he could think with pleasure of his own importance, and unshackled by business, occupy himself solely in being civil to all the world.	5/19	Satisfied	A5.1	Collins	"The garden in which stands my humble abode is separated only by a lane from Rosing Park, her Ladyship's residence."	14/81	Satisfied	A6.1
8	Charlotte	"Did Charlotte dine with you?" "No, she would go home. I fancy she was wanted about the mince-pies..."	9/51	Satisfied	A5.1	Collins	"....But she is perfectly amiable, and often condescends to drive by my humble abode in her little phaeton and ponies."	14/81	Satisfied	A6.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
9	Charlotte	"Who do you mean, my dear? I know of nobody that is coming, I am sure, unless Charlotte Lucas should happen to call in — and I hope my dinners are good enough for her. I do not believe she often sees such at home."	13/73	Satisfied	A5.1	Collins	In describing to her all the grandeur of Lady Catherine and her mansion, with occasional digressions in praise of his own humble abode, and the improvements it was receiving, he was happily employed until the gentlemen joined them.	16/91	Satisfied	A6.1
10	Lydia	He was interrupted by a summons to dinner, and the girls smiled on each other. They were not the only subjects of Mr. Collins's admiration. The hall, the dining-room, and all its furniture were examined and praised; and his commendation of everything would have touched Mrs. Bennet's heart, but for mortifying supposition of his viewing it all as his own future property.	13/78	Satisfied	A7.1	Wickham	Mr. Denny addressed them directly, and entreated permission to introduce his friend, Mr. Wickham, who had returned with him the day before from town, and he was happy to say had accepted a commission in their corps.	15/88	Satisfied	A8.1
11	Lydia	Lydia talked incessantly of lottery tickets, of the fish she had lost and the fish she had won; and Mr. Collins in describing the civility of Mr. and Mrs. Philips, protesting	16/102	Satisfied	A7.1	Wickham	"It was the prospect of constant society, and good society," he added, "which was my chief inducement to enter the — shire. I knew it to be a most respectable,	16/95	Satisfied	A8.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		that he did not in the least regard his loses at whist, enumerating all the dishes at supper, had more to say than he could well manage before the carriage stopped at Longbourn House.					agreeable corps, and my friend Denny tempted me further by his account of their present quarters, and the very great attentions and excellent acquaintance Meryton had procured them..."			
12	Lydia	After lamenting it, however, at some length, she had the consolation that Mr. Bingley would be soon dining at Longbourn, and the conclusion of all was the comfortable declaration, that though he had been invited only to a family dinner, she would take care to have two full courses.	21/146	Satisfied	A7.1	Wickham	I have been a dissapointed man, and my spirits will not bear solitude. I must have employment and society. A military life is not what I was intended for, but circumstances have now made it eligible. The church ought to have been my profession — I was brought up for the church, been in possesion of a most valuable living, had it pleased the gentleman we were speaking of just now.	16/96	Satisfied	A8.1

B. Safety Needs

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
1	Elizabeth	"...For my part, Mr.Bingley, I always keep servants that can do their own work; my daughters are brought up very differently..."	9/51	Satisfied	B1.1	Darcy	His brother-in-law, Mr. Hurst, merely looked the gentleman; but his friend Mr. Darcy soon drew the attention of the room by his fine, tall person, handsome features, noble mien, and the report which was in general circulation within five minutes after his entrance, of his having ten thousand a year.	3/10	Satisfied	B2.1
2	Elizabeth	In consequence of an agreement between the sisters, Elizabeth wrote the next morning to their mother, to beg that carriage might be sent for them in the course of the day.	12/70	Satisfied	B1.1	Darcy	"About a month," said Elizabeth; and the unwilling to let the subject drop, added, "He is a man of very large property in Derbyshire, I understand." "Yes," replied Mr. Wickham; "his estate there is a noble one. A clear ten thousand per annum. You could not have been met with a person more capable of giving you certain information on that head than myself, for I have been connected with his family in a particular manner from my infancy."	16/93	Satisfied	B2.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
3	Elizabeth	"Go, my dear," cried her mother, "and show her ladyship about the different walks. I think she will be pleased with the hermitage." Elizabeth obeyed and running into her own room for her parasol, attended her noble guest downstairs. As they passed through the hall, Lady Catherine opened the doors in to the dining-parlour and drawing room, and pronouncing them, after a short survey, to be descent looking rooms, walked on.	56/428	Satisfied	B1.1	Darcy	"Neglect! I am sure you neglect nothing that can add to the beauties of that noble place. Charles, when you build your house, I wish it may be half as delightful as Pemberley." "I wish it may." "But I would really advise you to make your purchase in that neighbourhood, and take Pemberley for a kind of model. There is not a finer country in England than Derbyshire." "With all my heart; I will buy Pemberley itself if Darcy will sell it."	8/44	Satisfied	B2.1
4	Jane	Mrs. Bennet was prevented replying by the entrance of the footman with a note for Miss Bennet; it came from Netherfield, and the servant waited for an answer. Mrs. Bennet's eyes sparkled with pleasure, and she was eagerly calling out, while her daughter read.	7/34	Satisfied	B3.1	Bingley	Mr. Bingley inherited property to the amount of nearly a hundred thousands pounds from his father, who had intended to purchase an estate, but did not live to do it. Mr. Bingley intended it likewise, and sometimes made choice of his county; but as he was now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor,	4/17	Satisfied	B4.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
							it was doubtful to many of those who best knew the easiness of his temper, whether he might not spend the remainder of his days at Netherfield, and leave the next generation to purchase.			
5	Jane	"With the officers! cried Lydia. "I wonder my aunt did not tell us of that. "Dining out," said Mrs. Bennet, "that is very unlucky." "Can I have the carriage?" said Jane.	7/35	Satisfied	B3.1	Bingley	"Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!"	1/2	Satisfied	B4.1
6	Jane	Two days after Mr. Bennet's return, as Jane and Elizabeth were walking together in the shrubbery behind the house, they saw the housekeeper coming towards them, and, concluding that she came to call them to their mother, went forward to meet her; but instead of the expected summons, when they approached her, said to Miss Bennet, "I beg your pardon, madam, for interrupting you, but I was in hopes you might	49/362	Satisfied	B3.1	Bingley	Mr. Bingley had not been of age two years, when he was tempted by an accidental recommendation to look at Netherfield House. He did look at it, and into it for half-an-hour — was pleased with the situation and the principal rooms, satiesfied with what the owner said in its praise, and took it immediately.	4/16	Satisfied	B4.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		have some good news from town, so I took the liberty of coming to ask."								
7	Charlotte	The stupidity with which he was favoured by nature must guard his courtship from any charm that could make a woman wish for its continuance; and Miss Lucas, who accepted him solely from the pure and disinterested desire of an establishment, cared not how soon that establishment were gained.	22/148	Unsatisfied	B5.2	Collinsbut it was now a good deal counteracted by the self-conceit of a weak head, living in retirement, and the consequential feelings of early and unexpected prosperity. A fortunate chance had recommended him to Lady Catherine de Bourgh when the living of Hunsford was vacant; and the respect which he felt for her high rank, and his veneration for her as his patroness, mingling with a very good opinion of himself, of his authority as a clergyman, and his right as a rector, made him altogether a mixture of pride and obsequiousness, self-importance and humility.	15/85	Satisfied	B6.1
8	Charlotte	Without thinking highly either of men or matrimony, marriage had always been her object; it was the only provision for well-educated	22/149	Unsatisfied	B5.2	Collins	Having now a good house and a very sufficient income, he intended to marry; and in seeking a reconciliation with the Longbourn family he had	15/85	Satisfied	B6.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		young women of small fortune, and however uncertain of giving happiness, must be their pleasantest preservative from want.					a wife in view, as he meant to choose one of the daughters, if he found them as handsome and amiable as they were represented by common report. This was his plan of amends — of atonement — for inhering their father's estate; and he thought it an excellent one, full of eligibility and suitableness, and excessively generous and disinterested on his own part.			
9	Charlotte	This preservative she had now obtained; and at the age of twenty-seven, without having ever been handsome, she felt all the good luck of it.	22/149	Unsatisfied	B5.2	Collins	Elizabeth was prepared to see him in glory; and she could not help in fancying that in displaying the good proportion of the room, its aspect and its furniture, he addressed himself particularly to her, as if wishing to make her feel what she had lost in refusing him	28/188	Satisfied	B6.1
10	Lydia	Mary had heard herself mentioned to Miss Bingley as th most accomplished girl in the neighbourhood; and Catherine and Lydia had been fortunate enough never to be without partners, which was	3/13	Satisfied	B7.1	Wickham	"You are too sensible a girl, Lizzy, to fall in love merely because you are warned against it; and, therefore, I am not afraid of speaking openly. Seriously, I would have you be on your guard. Do not	26/173	Unsatisfied	B8.2

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		all that that they had yet learnt to care for at a ball. They returned, therefore, in good spirits to Longbourn, the village where they lived, and of which they were the principal inhabitants.					yourself or endeavour to involve him in affection which the want of fortune would make so very imprudent..."			
11	Lydia	As soon as all had ate, and the elder ones paid, the carriage was ordered; and after some contrivance, the whole party, with all their boxes, work-bags, and parcels, and the unwelcome addition of Kitty's and Lydia's purchases, were seated in it.	39/266	Satisfied	B7.1	Wickham	Her heart had been but slightly touched, and her vanity was satisfied with believing that she would have been his only choice, had fortune permitted it. The sudden acquisition of ten thousand pounds was the most remarkable charm of young lady to whom he was now rendering himself agreeable; but Elizabeth, less clear-sighted perhaps in this case than in Charlotte's, did not quarrel with him for his wish	26/180	Unsatisfied	B8.2
12	Lydia	The world has been deceived in that respect; and I am happy to say that there will be some little money, even when all his debts are discharged, to settle on my niece, in addition to her own fortune. If, as I conclude	49/364	Satisfied	B7.1	Wickham	"But he paid her not the smallest attention till her grandfather's death made her mistress of this fortune." "No—what shoud he? If it were not allowable for him to gain my affections because	27/185	Unsatisfied	B8.2

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		will be the case, you send me full powers to act in your name throughout the whole of this business, I will immediately give directions to Haggerston for preparing a proper settlement.					I had no money, what occasion could there be for making love to a girl whom he did not care about, and who was equally poor?"			

C. Belongingness & Love Needs

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
1	Elizabeth	But above all, above respect and esteem, there was a motive within her of goodwill which could not be overlooked. It was gratitude; gratitude, not merely for having once loved her, but for loving her still well enough to forgive all the petulance and acrimony of her manner in rejecting him, and all the unjust accusations accompanying her rejection.	44/317	Satisfied	C1.1	Darcy	She respected, she esteemed, she was grateful to him, she felt a real interest in his welfare; and she only wanted to know how far she wished that welfare to depend upon herself, and how far it would be for the happiness of both that she should employ the power, which her fancy told her still possessed, of bringing on her the renewal of his addresses.	44/318	Satisfied	C2.1
2	Elizabeth	Had Elizabeth been able to encounter his eye, she might have seen how well the expression of heartfelt delight,	58/446	Satisfied	C1.1	Darcy	What a triumph for him, as she often, could be know that the proposals which she had proudly spurned only four	50/375	Satisfied	C2.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		diffused over his face, became him; but, though she could not look, she could listen and told her of feelings, which, in proving of what importance she was to him, made his affection every moment more valuable.					months ago, would now have been most gladly and gratefully received! He was as generous, she doubted not, as the most generous of his sex; but while he was mortal, there must be a triumph.			
3	Elizabeth	"You are joking, Lizzy. This cannot be! — engaged to Mr. Darcy! No, no, you shall not deceive me. I know it to be imposible." "This is a wretched beginning indeed! My sole dependence was on you; and I am sure nobody else will believe me, if you do not. Yet, indeed, I am in earnest. I speak nothing but the truth. He still loves me, and we are engaged."	59/453	Satisfied	C1.1	Darcy	Elizabeth, feeling all the more than common awkwardness and anxiety of his situation, now forced herself to speak; and immediately, though not very fluently, gave him to understand that her sentiments had undergone so material a change, since the period to which he alluded, as to make her receive with gratitude and pleasure his present assurances. The happiness which this reply produced, was such as he had probably never felt before; and he expressed himself on the occasion as sensibly and as warmly as a man violently in love can be supposed to do.	58/445	Satisfied	C2.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
4	Jane	Yet the misery, or which years of happiness were to offer no compensation, received soon afterwards material relief, from observing how much the beauty of her sister re-kindled the admiration of her former lover. When first he came in, he had spoken to her but little; but every five minutes seemed to be giving her more of his attention.	53/408	Satisfied	C3.1	Bingley	When Jane and Elizabeth were alone, the former, who had been cautious in her praise of Mr. Bingley before, expressed to her sister just how very much she admired him. "He is just what a young man ought to be," said she, "sensible, good-humoured, lively; and I never saw such happy manners!— so much ease, with such perfect good breeding!"	4/15	Satisfied	C4.1
5	Jane	"Would you believe it, Lizzy, that when he went to town last November, he really loved me, and nothing but a persuasion of my being indifferent would have prevented his coming down again!"	55/424	Satisfied	C3.1	Bingley	They shook hands with great cordiality; and then, till her sister came down, she had to listen to all he had to say of his own happiness, and of Jane's perfections; and in spite of his being a lover, Elizabeth really believed all his expectations of felicity to be rationally founded, because they had for basis the excellent understanding, and super-excellent disposition of Jane, and a general similarity of feeling and taste between her and himself.	55/421	Satisfied	C4.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
6	Jane	"...I told him, moreover, that I believed myself mistaken in supposing, as I had done, that your sister was indifferent to him; and as I could easily perceive that his attachment to her was unabated, I felt no doubt of their happiness together."	58/451	Satisfied	C3.1	Bingley	"...I could not allow myself to conceal that your sister had been in town three months last winter, that I had known it, and purposely kept it from him. He was angry. But his anger, I am persuaded, lasted no longer than he remained in any doubt of your sister's sentiments. He has heartily forgiven me now."	58/452	Satisfied	C4.1
7	Charlotte	"You began the evening well, Charlotte," said Mrs. Bennet with civil self-command to Miss Lucas. "You were Mr. Bingley's first choice." "Yes; but he seemed to like his second better." "Oh! You mean Jane, I suppose, because he danced with her twice. To be sure that did seem as if he admired her — indeed I rather believe he did—I heard something about it— but hardly know what —something about Mr. Robinson."	5/20	Unsatisfied	C5.2	Collins	"You are too hasty, sir" she cried. "You forget that I have made no answer. Let me do it without further loss of time. Accept my thanks for the compliment you are paying me. I am very sensible of the honour of your proposals, but it is impossible for me to do otherwise than to decline them."	19/129	Unsatisfied	C6.2
8	Charlotte	Charlotte assured her friend of her satisfaction in being useful, and that it amply	22/147	Unsatisfied	C5.2	Collins	"Upon my word, sir," cried Elizabeth, "your hope is a rather extraordinary one after	19/129	Unsatisfied	C6.2

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		the little sacrifice of her time. This was very amiable, but Charlotte's kindness extended farther than Elizabeth had any conception of; its object was nothing else than to secure her from any return of Mr. Collins's addresses, by engaging them towards herself.					my declaration. I do assure you that I am not one of those young ladies (is such young ladies there are) who are so daring as to risk their happiness on the chance of being asked a second time. I am perfectly serious in my refusal. You could not make me happy, and I am convinced that I am the last woman in the world who could make you so. Nay, were your friend Lady Catherine to know me, I am persuaded she would find me in every respect ill qualified for the situation."			
9	Charlotte	Her reflections were in general satisfactory. Mr. Collins, to be sure, was neither sensible nor agreeable; his society was irksome, and his attachment to her must be imaginary. But still he would be her husband.	22/149	Unsatisfied	C5.2	Collins	The stupidity with which he was favoured by nature must guard his courtship from any charm that could make a woman wish for its continuance; and Miss Lucas, who accepted him solely from the pure and disinterested desire of an establishment, cared not how soon that establishment were gained.	22/148	Unsatisfied	C6.2
10	Lydia	She had never perceived, while the regiment was in	46/336	Unsatisfied	C7.2	Wickham	"You are too sensible a girl, Lizzy, to fall in love merely	26/173	Unsatisfied	C8.2

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		Hertfordshire, that Lydia had any partiality for him; but she was convinced that Lydia wanted only encouragement to attach herself to anybody. Sometimes one officer, sometimes another, had been her favourite, as their attentions raised them in her opinion. Her affections had continually been fluctuating but never without an object. The mischief of neglect and mistaken indulgence towards such a girl — oh! how acutely did she now feel it!					because you are warned against it; and, therefore, I am not afraid of speaking openly. Seriously, I would have you be on your guard. Do not involve yourself or endeavour to involve him in affection which the want of fortune would make so very imprudent..."			
11	Lydia	"...Kitty and Lydia take his defection much more to heart than I do. They are young in the ways of the world, and not yet open to the mortifying conviction that handsome young men must have something to live on as well as the plain."	26/181	Unsatisfied	C7.2	Wickham	"But why all this secrecy? Why any fear of detection? Why must their marriage be private? Oh, no, no — this is not likely. His most particular friend, you see by Jane's account, was persuaded of his never intending to marry her. Wickham will never marry a woman without some	47/339	Unsatisfied	C8.2
12	Lydia	Since the — shire were first quartered in Meryton, nothing but love, flirtation, and	47/340	Unsatisfied	C7.2	Wickham	Every girl in or near Meryton was out of her senses about him for the first two months;	47/342	Unsatisfied	C8.2

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		have been in her head. She has been doing everything in her power by thinking and talking on the subject, to give greater — what shall I call it? Susceptibility to her feelings; which are naturally lively enough.					but he never distinguished her by any particular attention; and, consequently, after a moderate period of extravagant and wild admiration, her fancy for him gave way, and others of the regiment, who treated her with more distinction, again became her favourites.			

D. Esteem Needs

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
1	Elizabeth	"Yes, and I had heard it before. But what is that to me? If there is no other objection to my marrying your nephew, I shall certainly not be kept from it knowing that his mother and aunt wished him to marry Miss de Bourgh. You both did as much as you could in planning the marriage. Its completion depended on others. If Mr. Darcy is neither by honour nor inclination confined to his cousin, why is	56/431	Satisfied	D1.1	Darcy	"He is the best landlord, and the best master," said she, "that ever lived; not like the wild young men nowadays who think of nothing but themselves. There is not one of his tenants or servants but will give him a good name. Some people call him proud; but I am sure I never saw anything of it. To my fancy, it is only because he does not rattle away like other young men."	43/298	Satisfied	D2.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		another choice? And if I am that choice, why may not I accept him?"								
2	Elizabeth	"I have said no such thing. I am only resolved to act in that manner, which will, in my opinion, constitute my happiness, without reference to you, or to any person so wholly unconnected with me."	56/434	Satisfied	D1.1	Darcy	There was certainly at this moment, In Elizabeth's mind, a more gentle sensation towards the original than she had ever felt at the height of their acquaintance. The commendation bestowed on him by Mrs. Reynolds was of not trifling nature. What praise is more valuable than the praise of an intelligent servant? As a brother, a landlord, a master, she considered how many people's happiness were in his	43/300	Satisfied	D2.1
3	Elizabeth	"Neither duty, nor honour, nor gratitude," replied Elizabeth, "have any possible claim on me, in the present instance. No principle of either would be violated by my marriage with Mr. Darcy. And with regard to the resentment of his family, or the indignation of the world, if the former were excited by his marrying me,	56/435	Satisfied	D1.1	Darcy	They had nothing to accuse him of but pride; pride he probably had, and if not, it would be certainly be imputed by the inhabitants of a small market-town where the family did not visit. It was acknowledged, however, that he was a liberal man, and did much good among the poor.	44/317	Satisfied	D2.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		it would not give me one moment's concern — and the world have too much sense to join in the scorn."								
4	Jane	"You are dancing with the only handsome girl in the room," said Mr. Darcy, looking at the eldest Miss Bennet. "Oh! She is the most beautiful creature I ever beheld! But there is one of her sisters sitting down just behind you, who is pretty, and I dare say very agreeable. Do let me ask you to dance to introduce you. "	3/12	Satisfied	D3.1	Bingley	Sir William had been delighted with him. He was quite young, wonderfully handsome, extremely agreeable, and, to crown the whole, he meant to be at the next assembly with a large party.	3/9	Satisfied	D4.1
5	Jane	"How can you talk so?" said Jane, faintly smiling. "You must know that though I should be exceedingly grieved at their disapprobation, I could not hesitate."	21/145	Satisfied	D3.1	Bingley	Mr. Bingley was a good-looking and gentlemanlike; he had a pleasant countenance, and easy, unaffected manners.	3/10	Satisfied	D4.1
6	Jane	"It must have been his sister's doing. They were certainly no friends to his acquaintance with me, which I cannot wonder at, since he might have chosen so much more advantageously in many respect. But when they see, as I trust they will, that	55/425	Satisfied	D3.1	Bingley	"He is just what a young man ought to be," said she, "sensible, good-humoured, lively; and I never saw such happy manners!— so much ease, with such perfect good breeding!" "He is also handsome," replied Elizabeth,	4/15	Satisfied	D4.1

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
		their brother is happy with me, they will learn to be contented, and we shall be on good terms again; though we can never be what we once were to each other."					"which a young man ought likewise to be, if he possibly can. His character is thereby complete."			
7	Charlotte	Charlotte assured her friend of her satisfaction in being useful, and that it amply repaid her for the little sacrifice of her time. This was very amiable, but Charlotte's kindness extended farther than Elizabeth had any conception of; its object was nothing else than to secure her from any return of Mr. Collins's addresses, by engaging them	22/147	Unsatisfied	D5.2	Collins	Mr. Bennet's expectations were fully answered. His cousin was as absurd as he had hoped, and he listened to him with the keenest enjoyment, maintaining at the same time the most resolute composure of countenance, and except in an occasional glance at Elizabeth, requiring no partner in his pleasure.	14/82	Unsatisfied	D6.2
8	Charlotte	Charlotte the wife of Mr. Collins was a most humiliating picture! And to the pang of a friend disgracing herself and sunk in her esteem, was added the distressing conviction that it was impossible for that friend to be tolerably happy in the lot she had chosen.	22/153	Unsatisfied	D5.2	Collins	With such rivals for the notice of the fair as Mr. Wickham and the officers, Mr. Collins seemed to sink into insignificance; to the young ladies he certainly was nothing; but he had still at intervals a kind listener in Mrs. Philips, and was by her watchfulness, most abundantly supplied with coffee and muffin	16/92	Unsatisfied	D6.2

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
9	Charlotte	Mr. Bennet's emotions were much more tranquil on the occasion, and such as he did experience he pronounced to be of a most agreeable sort; for it gratified him, he said, to discover that Charlotte Lucas, whom he had been used to think tolerably sensible, was a foolish as his wife, and more foolish than his daughter!	23/155	Unsatisfied	D5.2	Collins	"...My dear Jane, Mr. Collins is a conceited, pompous, narrow-minded, silly-man; you know he is, as well as I do; and you must feel, as well as I do, that the woman who married him cannot have a proper way of thinking..."	24/163	Unsatisfied	D6.2
10	Lydia	After listening one morning to their effusions on this subject, Mr. Bennet coolly observed: "From all that I can collect by your manner of talking, you must be two of the silliest girls in the country. I have suspected it some time, but I am now convinced."	7/33	Unsatisfied	D7.2	Wickham	With respect to Wickham, the travellers soon found that he was not held there in much estimation; for through the chief of his concerns with the son of his patron were imperfectly understood, it was yet a well-known fact that, on his quitting Derbyshire, he had left many debts behind him, which Mr. Darcy afterwards discharged.	44/317	Unsatisfied	D8.2
11	Lydia	It was not to be supposed that time would give Lydia that embarrassment from which she had been so wholly free at first. Her ease and good spirit increased.	51/381	Unsatisfied	D7.2	Wickham	"And did Colonel Forster appear to think well of Wickham himself? Does he know his real character?" "I must confess that he did not speak so well of Wickham as he formerly did. He believed	47/348	Unsatisfied	D8.2

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
							him to be imprudent and extravagant. And since this sad affair has taken place, it is said that he left Meryton greatly in debt; but I hope this may be false."			
12	Lydia	The Bennets were speedily pronounced to be the luckiest family in the world, through only a few week later before, when Lydia had first run away, they had been generally proved to be marked out for misfortune.	55/425	Unsatisfied	D7.2	Wickham	All Meryton seemed striving to blacken the man who, but three months before, had been almost an angel of light. He was declared to be in debt to every tradesman in the place, and his intrigues, all honoured with the title of seduction, had been extended into every tradesman's family. Everybody declared that he was the wickedest young man in the world; and everybody began to find out that they had always distrusted the appearance of his goodness.	48/354	Unsatisfied	D8.2

Appendix B: The Characters' Motives toward Marriage

No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
1	Elizabeth	She respected, she esteemed, she was grateful to him, she felt a real interest in his welfare; and she only wanted to know how far she wished that welfare to depend upon herself, and how far it would be for the happiness of both that she should employ the power, which her fancy told her still possessed, of bringing on her the renewal of his addresses.	44/318	Love	1A	Darcy	"In vain I have struggled. It will not do. My feelings will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you."	34/227	Love	2A

2	Elizabeth	What a triumph for him, as she often, could be know that the proposals which she had proudly spurned only four months ago, would now have been most gladly and gratefully received! He was as generous, she doubted not, as the most generous of his sex; but while he was mortal, there must be a triumph.	50/375	Love	1A	Darcy	That she should receive an offer of marriage from Mr. Darcy! That he should have been in love with her for so many months! So much in love as to wish to marry her in spite of all the objections which had made him prevent his friend's marrying her sister, and which must appear at least with equal force in his own case — was almost	34/233	Love	2A
3	Elizabeth	To Jane, he could be only man whose proposals she had	53/404	Love	1A	Darcy	It was evident that she was much better acquainted with	44/316	Love	2A
No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code

		refused, and whose merit she had undervalued; but to her own more extensive information, he was the person to whom the whole family were indebted for the first of benefits, and whom she regarded herself with an interest, if not quite so tender, at least as reasonable and just as what Jane felt for Bingley.					Mr. Darcy than they had before any idea of; it was evident that he was very much in love with her. They saw much to interest, but nothing to justify inquiry.			
4	Elizabeth	Will you tell me how long you have loved him?" "It has been coming on so gradually, that I hardly know when it began. But I believe I must date it from my first seeing his beautiful grounds at Pemberley."	59/455	Love	1A	Darcy	"If you will thank me," he replied, "let it be for yourself alone. That the wish of giving happiness to you might add force to the other inducements which led me on, I shall not attempt to deny. But your family owe me nothing. Much as I respect them, I believe I thought only of you."	58/445	Love	2A

5	Elizabeth	"I do, I do like him," she replied, with tears in her eyes, "I love him. Indeed he has no improper pride. He is perfectly amiable. You do not know what he really is; then pray do not pain me by speaking of him in such terms."	59/458	Love	1A	Darcy	"I cannot fix on the hour, or the spot, or the look, or the words, which laid the foundation. It is too long ago. I was in the middle before I knew that I had begun."	60/462	Love	2A
No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code

7	Jane	When Jane and Elizabeth were alone, the former, who had been cautious in her praise of Mr. Bingley before, expressed to her sister just how very much she admired him. "He is just what a young man ought to be," said she, "sensible, good-humoured, lively; and I never saw such happy manners!— so much ease, with such perfect good	4/15	Love	3A	Bingley	"...I wish you had been there. Jane was so admired, nothing could be like it. Everybody said how well she looked; and Mr. Bingley thought her quite beautiful, and danced with her twice! Only think of that, my dear; he actually danced with her twice! And she was the only creature in the room that he asked a second time..."	3/13	Love	4A
8	Jane	It was generally evident whenever they met, that he did admire her and to her it was equally evident that Jane was yielding to the preference which she had begun to entertain for him from the first, and was in a way to be very much in love.	6/23	Love	3A	Bingley	He then shut the door, and coming up to her, claimed the good wishes and affection of a sister. Elizabeth honestly and heartily expressed her delight in the prospect of their relationship.	55/421	Love	4A

9	Jane	"But she does help him on, as much as her nature will allow. If I can perceive her regard for him, he must be a simpleton, indeed, not to discover it too."	6/24	Love	3A	Bingley	"Would you believe it, Lizzy, that when he went to town last November, he really loved me, and nothing but a persuasion of my being indifferent would have prevented his coming down again!"	55/424	Love	4A
No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
10	Jane	She was now, on being settled at home, at leisure to observe the real state of her spirit's sisters. Jane was not happy. She still cherished a very tender affection for Bingley.	40/274	Love	3A	Bingley	"...I told him, moreover, that I believed myself mistaken in supposing, as I had done, that your sister was indifferent to him; and as I could easily perceive that his attachment to her was unabated, I felt no doubt of their happiness together."	58/451	Love	4A

11	Charlotte	The stupidity with which he was favoured by nature must guard his courtship from any charm that could make a woman wish for its continuance; and Miss Lucas, who accepted him solely from the pure and disinterested desire of an establishment, cared not how soon that establishment were gained.	22/148	Financial Condition	5B	Collins	"My reasons for marrying are, first, that I think it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances (like myself) to set the example of matrimony in his parish; secondly, that I am convinced that it will add very greatly to my happiness; and thirdly—which perhaps I ought to have mentioned earlier, that it is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble lady whom I have the honour of calling	19/127	Social Status	6C
12	Charlotte	Without thinking highly either of men or matrimony, marriage had always been her object; it was the only provision for well-educated young women of small	22/149	Financial Condition	5B	Collins	"...Mr. Collins, you must marry. A clergyman like you must marry. Choose properly, choose a gentlewoman for my sake; and for your own, let her be an active, useful sort of	19/128	Social Status	6C
No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code

		fortune, and however uncertain of giving happiness, must be their pleasantest preservative from want. This preservative she had now obtained; and at the age of twenty-seven, without having ever been handsome, she felt all the good luck of it.					person, not brought up high, but be able to make a small income go a good way. This is my advice. Find such a woman as soon as you can, bring her to Hunsford, and I will visit her..."			
13	Charlotte	I ask only a comfortable home; and considering Mr. Collin's character, connection, and situation in life, I am convinced that my chance of happiness with him is as fair as most people can boast on entering the marriage state."	22/152	Financial Condition	5B	Collins	"...You will find her manners beyond anything I can describe; and your wit and vivacity, I think, must be acceptable to her, especially when tempered with the silence and respect which her rank will inevitably excite. Thus much for my general intention in favour of matrimony..."	19/128	Social Status	6C

14	Lydia	They were ignorant, idle, and vain. While there was an officer in Meryton, they would flirt with him; and while Meryton was within a walk of Longbourn, they would be going there forever.	37/258	Lust	7D	Wickham	The sudden acquisition of ten thousand pounds was the most remarkable charm of young lady to whom he was now rendering himself agreeable; but Elizabeth, less clear-sighted perhaps in this case than in Charlotte's, did not quarrel with him for his wish of independence.	26/180	Financial Condition	8B
No	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code	Character	Quotation	Chapter/ Page	Meaning	Code
15	Lydia	She says Lizzy had better have taken Mr. Collins; but I do not think there would have been any fun in it. Lord! How I should like to be married before any of you; and then I would chaperon you about to all the balls.	39/267	Lust	7D	Wickham	"But he paid her not the smallest attention till her grandfather's death made her mistress of this fortune."	27/185	Financial Condition	8B

16	Lydia	I am going to Gretna Green, and if you cannot guess with who, I shall think you a simpleton, for there is but one man in the world I love, and he is an angel. I should never be happy without him, so think it no harm to be off.	47/349	Lust	7D	Wickham	Mr. Wickham's chief object was unquestionably my sister's fortune, which is thirty thousand pounds; but I cannot help supposing that the hope of revenging himself on me was a strong inducement. His revenge would have been complete indeed.	35/244	Financial Condition	8B
17	Lydia	"Only think of its being three months," she cried, "since I went away; it seems but a fortnight I declare; and yet there have been things enough happened in the time. Good gracious! When I went away, I am sure I had no more idea of being married till I came back again! Though I thought it would be very good fun if I was."	51/380	Lust	7D	Wickham	But he found, in reply to this question, that Wickham still cherished the hope of more effectually making his fortune by marriage in some other country. Under such circumstances, however, he was not likely to be proof against the temptation of immediate relief.	52/390	Financial Condition	8B

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini saya:

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Alamat : Jl. Matahari no.103 CT. X/47 Pelem Kecut, Sleman

Menyatakan bahwa sesungguhnya saya telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan analisis data yang telah dilakukan oleh mahasiswa yang bernama Astika Wida Asmara dalam penelitian yang berjudul "An Analysis of Austen's Views of Marriage Seen from the Characters' Needs and Motives in her Masterpiece *Pride and Prejudice*."

Yogyakarta, 12 April 2013

Yang membuat pernyataan



Dinda Aswandara Raharjani

SURAT PERNYATAAN


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Nama : Destarina Intan Pravitasari
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Menyatakan bahwa sesungguhnya saya telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan analisis data yang telah dilakukan oleh mahasiswa yang bernama Astika Wida Asmara dalam penelitian yang berjudul "An Analysis of Austen's Views of Marriage Seen from the Characters' Needs and Motives in her Masterpiece *Pride and Prejudice*."

Yogyakarta, 12 April 2013

Yang membuat pernyataan



Destarina Intan Pravitasari